200,000-HORSEPOWER.

At the Willamette Falls, Oregon City. Read about it in to-day's issue of the Oregonian.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIX. PORTLAND, OREGON. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1889. NO. 9034.

OVER $18,000,000.

Estimated output of Portland's factories for 1889. Read the article on manufacturing to day.

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[illegible]

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The largest display of the Choicest Woolens ever shown in the city. Domestic, English, French, Scotch and German Fabrics in endless variety for suits to measure. One thousand different patterns to select from. Any and every style of garment cut and fitted to suit the most fastidious taste.

Samples with instructions for self measurement sent free. All goods shrunk.

Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

Fine All-Wool Suits to Order from - - $20 00

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The Old Reliable Specialist of many years experience, [illegible]

[illegible] DISEASES, [illegible] Secret Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Lack of Sexual Power, Weakness of the Sexual Organs in male or female, whether arising from indiscretion or excesses of youth, or sexual habits, or any cause that has produced [illegible] years, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Correspondence invited. Those unable to call may write for a list of questions and circular free, [illegible] States. Correspondence [illegible] No letters answered unless accompanied with stamp. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 only. Nervous Diseases. [illegible] Impotency, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Syphilis, Stricture, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Address DR. POWELL, [illegible] Cor. Third and Alder, Portland, Or.

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Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention!

TO THE TRADE:

I have just received a car load of the Advance Perfection Challenge Axle Grease, which I am prepared to sell in any size packages required. It is guaranteed to go farther than any other grease made.

I also handle the well-know Lindgren Chemical Fire Engine. Guaranteed to be the best in the world. All sizes furnished.

I make a specialty of Marine Machinery. Also pipe and fittings.

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Self-heating Bath Tubs.

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Farm, Church and School Bells.

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J. Thorburn Ross, Secretary.

THE [illegible] FIRE AND MARINE [illegible] INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, $500,000.

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Peruvian Bitters.

Effectively Cures MALARIAL DISEASES,

Vitalizes the System

And Arrests the Ravages of the Dreadful Alcohol Habit, DIPSOMANIA.

For sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

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52 & 54 Front St., Portland, Or.

[illegible]

I have been an annual sufferer from hay fever for 10 years, it recurring about Aug. 20th each year. For several summers I have used Ely's Cream Balm with excellent results. I hope many sufferers will be induced to try the remedy.—Geo. Earp, Baltimore, Md.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROS., 56 Warren st., New York.

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White and Colored, for sale by

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.

20 CTS. A DOZ. BY MAIL.

HEXAGONAL BAMBOO FLY RODS, $3.50, $5.50 & $8.00.

All Fishing Tackle Sold at Cost for 90 Days

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Has been the favorite throughout the world for over fifty years. [illegible]

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HAS NO EQUAL.

For Washing and Cleansing. Saves Time and Money, and gives better results than any soap made.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC., FREE From Mercury; containing only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco

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WRITE FOR STOVE CATALOGUE AND DISCOUNTS.

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Active Preparations for the Opening To-day.

ARRIVALS OF RACING STABLES

Indications of a Fine Exhibit of Stock—The Programme for the Week—Sounds About the Pavilion—Etc.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, Sept. 15.—That which will most surprise the visitor to the state fair this year is the sight of a metropolitan and fully equipped street car, which pulls up just opposite the railroad platform, fills up with passengers, and rumbles away again toward Salem. If the company only had cars enough there would be no need of the railroad running trains to and from the fair grounds. But Salem has grown so in population and has so many more transient travelers stopping at her hotels this year that the street cars will no more than serve to carry the surplusage, and there will be as much business as ever, if not more, for the railroad company to do.

Carpenters were at work yesterday repairing the damage done by tramps during the past year to the old ticket office on the platform; but it is feared that it will never be the same ticket office as of yore. The light, the life of it has gone out. Joe Perdom is no longer an employe of the Southern Pacific, and no more shall we hear his mellow voice in clarion tones: "Walk right up now and buy your tickets before it is everlastingly too late. This may be the one chance of your life. Only a dime apiece; five for a half, or ten for a dollar." Alas! the fair will have lost one of its attractions this year.

Then there is the decemvir, the ticket speculator, from the Lord knows where, with his incessant, "Tickets to every part of the state." We call him the decemvir because for ten years he has ruled the platform in the same old dirty linen duster. He may be here again this year, but the many little remarks that used to pass between himself and Purdom, and amused the crowd while waiting for a train, will be missed.

Quite a number of empty stock cars standing on a side track show that there have already been a number of arrivals. The stables that have been at the City View track during the past week will all or nearly all of them be here. There will be one splendid exhibit in the cattle department wanting this year. I met on the train Senator Tongue of Washington county, who was on his way to Eugene, accompanied by his son and daughter, who will be students at the State University the coming year. He informed me he had decided not to send his cattle to the fair because of the expense, for which he obtained little or no return. His fine stable of trotting stock, will be on hand, however.

The business management of the fair has been reduced more to a science than ever before, and this year is sure to warrant, as preceding years have done, the confidence placed by the board of directors in the able and affable secretary, Hon. J. T. Gregg. Several little improvements are noted in strolling about the grounds. New stalls for the racing stock have been built just behind the grand stand, which it is believed will be an advantage in getting horses out on the track in time. New watering troughs have been built at convenient places and will be greatly appreciated by exhibitors. Small bridges have been built over little ditches that run through the ground, so that the safety of teams and drivers may be assured. A better water supply at the race track has been provided, and the annoyance of having insufficient water for sprinkling will not be felt again.

All day yesterday Secretary Gregg and his assistants were occupied making entries, which were far more numerous than on previous Saturdays preceding the fair in former years. George W. Watt is Mr. Gregg's chief assistant and the entry clerks are Misses Laura Goltra, Meriem D'Arcy, Maggie Cosper and Florella Phillips, to be increased during the week by Misses Anna Claggett, Emma Crawford, Grace Gillingham and Theo. Van Wagner.

The weather is simply delightful and all the oldest inhabitants tell me that every indication is favorable for having the finest weather during fair week that has ever been known, even in Oregon.

In the pavilion all the space has been taken, although it is quite early now and the greater part of the exhibits, as in nearly every other department, will not be here until to-morrow. The superintendent and his assistants have done considerable decorating with evergreens which adds much to the general appearance. There will be a larger display of pictures and other works of art this year than formerly. The flower garden back of the pavilion is already a handsome place, and after the ladies have finished their work of arranging the exhibits it will be a charming spot to while away an hour from the outside heat. In the pavilion some improvements have been made to give better light which will add materially to the effect of the exhibits. The ladies of the Salem W. C. T. U. are fitting up a booth in one corner of the pavilion and will hold gospel services there every evening to which all employes and campers on the grounds are invited.

Among the stables of racing stock that have already arrived is that of Senator Tongue, including Kitty Hunt, Pandora, Van Tromp, Hannibal, Templeton and Planter. There are also here James Beach's Coquetta and Siphon, La Forest's Dick Flaherty, Wm. Galloway's Lady Beach, Captain Sorenson's Susie S.; Mosher's stable including Nervissa and three others; Louis Boone and Della A., belonging to A. W. Davidson, of Tacoma. The track is in fine trim, and the entries guarantee good sport all the week.

In the exhibition class, Thomas Thompson, of Pendleton, is here with a beautiful black coach horse, a Suffolk Punch, an English shire and a Clydesdale mare, all fine animals; and Galbraith Bros., of Wisconsin, came in with twelve head of Clydesdale and shire horses this morning.

Abel White, of Waitsburg, W. T., has four beautiful stallions; Heather Jock, a 5-year-old Clydesdale, dark brown; Greyisle, a 5-year-old dapple gray Percheron, weighing 1910 pounds; Agesilas, a 4-year old iron gray Percheron, weighing 2015 pounds, and a light gray—Bramble, No. 925—bred by Dunham's Brilliant; he is 3 years old and weighs 1580 pounds. Mr. White has several fine blooded horses in his stud, of which more hereafter.

W. M. Davidson, of Buena Vista, has on the ground a dapple gray English shire horse, 8 years old, and weighing 1850 pounds; also a black Clydesdale with white stripe in his face, three white feet, and weighing 2256 pounds. They are very handsome animals.

Of cattle there promises to be a grand exhibit. D. H. Looney, of Jefferson, is here with a herd of Jerseys, among which is a calf from Pendsylvania, whose sire is valued at $15,000, and whose lowest service price is $1000. E. E. McKinney, of Turner, is here with a nice herd of Herefords; R. W. Carey, of Macleay, has a splendid drove of Aberdeen Angus, also some Jerseys, besides a lot of sheep and hogs; Robert Cow, of Junction, has some splendid Shorthorns among them a 10-months old calf—Judge Thurman—that is a beauty. Mayor Bruce, of Corvallis, has a splendid herd of Aberdeen Angus.

C. O. Crain, of Colfax, W. T., arrived yesterday with thirteen head of Holsteins, beautiful animals. Among them is one bull that weighs 2000 pounds, a magnificent beast.

P. K. Waters, of Eugene, also came in yesterday with two carloads, forty head of Holstein's and Shorthorn Durhams, which will make an excellent showing. George Hull, of Oakland, is also here with some Shorthorn cattle that are very fine.

Programme of the Week.

Following is the official programme for each day. Races to commence every afternoon at 1 o'clock sharp:

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

All entries close at 7 o'clock P. M. to-day, and animals and articles for exhibition must be in place by 10 o'clock P. M.

Race No. 3—Running.....2-year olds
Race No. 1—Trotting.....3:00 class

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Superintendents will call at the office of the secretary at 9 o'clock A. M. and receive entry books, and commence examining exhibits.

Race No. 11—Running.....1 1-16 miles
Race No. 2—Trotting.....2:40 class

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Superintendents and committees will complete the work of passing upon the exhibits to-day, and entry books will be filed with the secretary.

Race No. 12—Running.....¾ of a mile dash
Race No. 5—Trotting.....2-year olds
Race No. 4—Trotting.....3-year olds

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

At 10 o'clock A. M. grand parade of premium cattle. All bills against the Oregon state board of agriculture must be filed with the secretary to-day. Call at his office for blanks upon which to render claims.

Race No. 8—Running.....¾ mile
Race No. 13—Running.....½ mile, handicap
Race No. 7—Trotting.....2:30 class

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Grand parade of premium horses at 10 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Race No. 10—Running.....Oregon Derby
Trotting.....Free for all

SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

To-day the premiums will be paid at the secretary's office.

Running.....1 mile, handicap
Trotting.....2:35 class

To-day's Events and Entries.

TROTTING.—Three-minute class, for Monday, best three in five, purse $500—Belle A., by J. W. Anderson; Stemwinder, L. Swan; Birdie, T. G. Richmond; Trademark, S. O. Bailey; Hannibal, Jr., T. H. Tongue; Carrie W., J. C. Mosher; May F., P. J. Mann; Lady Beach, William Galloway.

RUNNING.—Breeders' stake for 3-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile $350 added—Raindrop, by R. E. Bybee; Roebuck, W. A. Scoggins.

THE CREW OF THE LITTLE OHIO.

A Harrowing Tale of Suffering and Death —Eight Survivors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—A correspondent writing from Point Hope, Alaska, under date of July 15, tells a harrowing tale about the suffering of the crew of the whaling bark Little Ohio, which was lost October 3, 1888, off Point Hope.

Nineteen of the crew reached the shore in safety and sixteen perished with the vessel. After getting ashore several of the men, who were poorly clad, were abandoned by their comrades, who went to the village, and were left to perish with cold. Two of the shipwrecked whalers, in their desperation, while clinging to the wreck blew out their brains with revolvers. The natives robbed and plundered the men and during the whole winter most intense suffering was endured, their only means of subsistence being fish and small game. There are now eight survivors of the crew of thirty-five men. Sixteen were lost with the ship; two were abandoned by their comrades and froze to death after getting ashore; five were lost in a whale boat in an attempt to board a passing vessel, and two have died since.

The correspondent concludes: "It has been said that there is no humanism north of Behring straits, and that selfishness reigns supreme, but a higher authority took a hand in this case. Retribution came swiftly to those who abandoned their comrades to drowning in the surf or freezing for want of garments or a helping hand. Every one of those who hastened their steps and closed their ears against the cries for mercy was stricken down."

FROM TACOMA.

A Shoot for the Championship—The Firemen's Tournament.

TACOMA, W. T., Sept. 15.—The shooting for the live bird championship of the northwest, and the *Morning Globe* diamond trophy between J. M. Bell, the present champion, and E. S. Barlow, who challenged him, took place to-day. Bell retains the trophy and championship by a score of 22 out of a possible 25, against 19 out of 23.

Three more teams for the firemen's tournament arrived by the morning train from Portland, namely the Corvallis, East Portland and Walla Walla boys. One of the Seattle teams arrived by boat this afternoon, and the night train brought in the Astoria teams, ninety strong. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of the visiting firemen.

A party of Australians who were out in the bay to-day saw a large whale which they describe as being over eighty feet in length.

THE MONTANA ELECTION.

An Increased Registration Reported All Over the State.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 15.—The registration for the October election closed to-night. In Helena there are 4579 voters registered, an increase of over 764 over the total vote of the city last fall. Dispatches from other parts of the state show a similar gain, although Bozeman is said to have lost ground.

The election will be under the Australian system, which introduces a further element of uncertainty into the result, and no good basis for a calculation of the political possibilities is to be had. Both sides are confident of success, each seeming to believe that the increased vote will be in its interest.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

Nevada Has a Six-Mile Strip of the State of California.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 15.—The legislature at its last session appropriated $5000 for the purpose of examining and correcting the survey of the state line between Nevada and California. Deputy surveyors have been at work in the field for some time, and have ascertained and will report that the survey is incorrect. They find the difference to be nearly six miles in width as it now stands. This quantity of territory is lost by the state of California and gained by the state of Nevada.

NOT YET DECIDED.

Major Warner Still in Doubt as to the Pension Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—This morning Major Warner received a delegation of G. A. R. men, who called on him relative to the offer of the pension commissionership, which it is stated has been made him. Major Warner said that he had not yet made up his mind. This afternoon he called on Secretary Noble, but up to a late hour this evening neither had been accessible for an interview. The belief is prevalent in all circles to-night that Major Warner will accept.

Baseball.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Athletics 8, St. Louis 1.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 15.—First game—Brooklyn 6, Louisville 4. Second game—Brooklyn 7, Louisville 2.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 15.—Columbus 1, Cincinnati 4. The game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of rain.

All traces of scrofula are expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

Tickets to and From Europe.

Excursion tickets to all points in Europe and England sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

THE FASTEST AFLOAT.

That Is the Record of the New Cruiser Baltimore.

OVER TWENTY KNOTS AN HOUR

And a Horse Power of About Ten Thousand—A Remarkably Successful Trial Trip—A Long Run Without a Stop.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The new steel cruiser Baltimore, which left her dock here to run down the Delaware river as far as Delaware breakwater, returned this afternoon. A broom fastened to the foremast and another to the mainmast, were public evidences of the success obtained by the builders of the vessel.

Her commander, Captain Schley, said the trip was entirely successful, and that the engines were all right and worked admirably. The vessel went eighty or ninety miles out, and is a beautiful sailer.

"You can be perfectly confident in saying that she is the fastest man-of-war afloat."

Another officer stated that the Baltimore last Wednesday anchored, the weather then too rough for her trials. On Thursday morning the preliminary trial was had and on Saturday she went out for her regular official four hours' trial under command of Captain Joseph Skerl.

All the data and indicator cards were taken every fifteen minutes, from both ends of every cylinder on the ship, which made for three hours an average of about 20 knots an hour, in a pretty good sea. Many of the people on board thought she was making better time, but allowing for all errors in calculating the log lines, etc., it is believed to have made 20 2-10 knots. The trial indicates, it is said, that she is the fastest vessel of any ship of her tonnage afloat, and the fastest man-of-war of any country.

The Baltimore ran straight ahead all the time. There was nothing from the time she left the dock until her return, that occasioned any stoppage. It is also stated that the Baltimore will probably go more than 10,000 horse power, and as 9000 horse power was the amount contracted for, it will in case this be true, give the Cramps a boat of at least 1000 horse power.

It will be two or three weeks before the calculations that are to be made by the United States officials will be completed and made public.

GRANT, SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

Their Portraits To Be Presented to the West Point Academy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The portraits of Generals Grant, Sheridan and Sherman, which were painted by direction of George W. Childs for the United States Military academy, will be formally transferred to the institution October 3. General Horace Porter will represent Mr. Childs upon the occasion, and will deliver an appropriate address in presenting the portraits. Colonel Thomas W. Wieson, superintendent of the academy, will receive them. The corps of cadets will be paraded and take part in the ceremonies, which will be held in Grant Hall immediately afterwards. It is expected that the secretary of war, General Schofield, General Sheridan, General Kelton, and others prominent in military and civil circles, will be present at the presentation ceremonies.

These portraits were to have been presented last June, but the presentation was postponed upon request of the board of visitors to the academy. General Lew Wallace, who was present, was asked to make the presentation address, but that gentleman on account of pressing engagements was compelled to decline. Thereupon Mr. Childs solicited General Horace Porter, whose association with General Grant and whose personal knowledge of Sherman and Sheridan make the selection very proper and fitting.

THE VICTORY CELEBRATED.

A Gigantic Demonstration Held by the Workmen of London.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The workmen of London held a monster demonstration in Hyde park this afternoon, to celebrate victory of the dock laborers. Burns was the principal speaker, and was greeted with loud cheers. Burns declared that the strike, which so happily concluded was only a preliminary skirmish with which was opened the great battle yet to come. A federation of labor would forthwith be organized throughout England, and once it was completed it would be carried into Africa. The thanks of the whole civilized world, he said, were due to the generous contributors to the strikers' relief fund, and the victory of the men was in no small measure due to their liberality.

Before going to Hyde park, the demonstrators formed in procession and marched to the Mansion house, where they were received by the lord mayor and lady mayoress, the gentlemen as they passed the balcony upon which the lord mayor and his wife stood cheering enthusiastically. The Australian flag occupied the place of honor in the line.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Cardinal Gibbons Delivers an Address at the Dedicatory Services.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic church, which took place here to-day, was attended by a large concourse of people and the ceremonies were of an imposing character. It was preceded by a parade of the Catholic societies. Cardinal Gibbons, in his address, reviewed the history of the Catholic church in the United States during the past century, and said: "I rejoice in the growth and progress of the Catholic church in this country, because I am convinced that the growth of the Catholic faith in this country will, more than by any other means, promote the welfare and stability of our American institutions."

SENATOR SPOONER'S ILLNESS.

It Will Probably Prevent Him Speaking in the New States.

HUDSON, Wis., Sept. 15.—The illness of Senator John C. Spooner will in all probability prevent his taking part in the campaign in the new states. The senator was expected to deliver four or five speeches during the campaign in the territories, but as the elections are to be held in less than three weeks hence, it is extremely doubtful if he will be able to fill any of the political engagements that had been made for him. Should he take the stump at all now, it will be in Dakota only.

ANOTHER DISHONEST MAN.

Who Ran Away With Many Thousands of Other People's Money.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—A special from Texarkana, Ark., says: J. Weiss, who for ten years was a resident here as a banker, teacher, school keeper, pawnbroker and speculator, and lately president of the Texarkana Savings bank, but more recently an advertised lumber dealer and a large stock holder in the Matthews' lumber concern, has decamped, going to, no one knows where, and carrying with him, it is alleged, funds of other parties, estimated all the way from $30,000 to $50,000.

A Jump by Steve Brodie.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—Steve Brodie jumped from the back of a tight rope walker on a cable into an artificial lake in Byerle's Park to-day, a distance of 100 feet. There were 500 spectators.

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Morning Oregonian.

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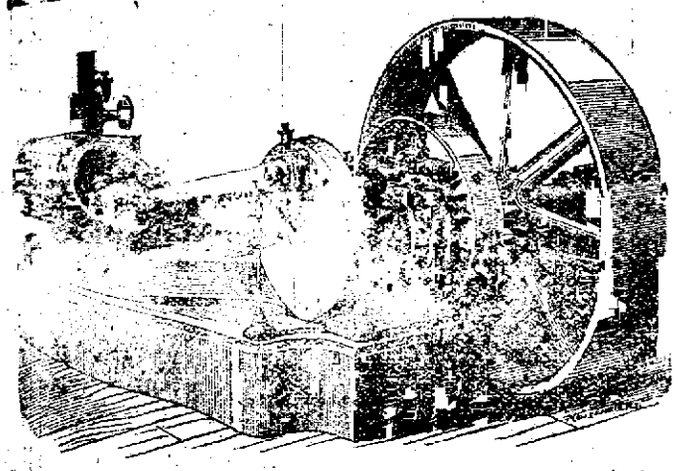

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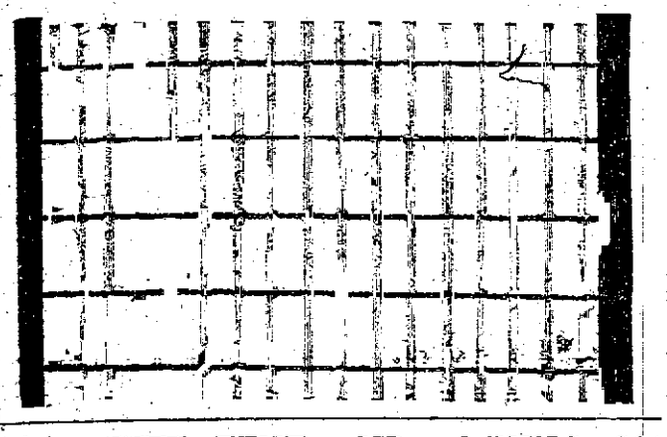

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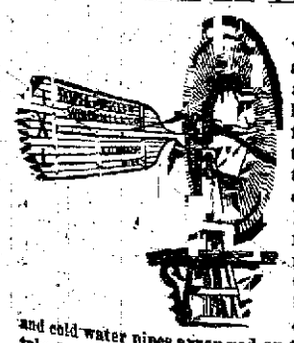

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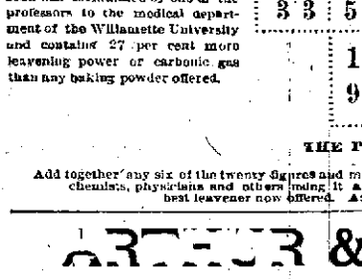

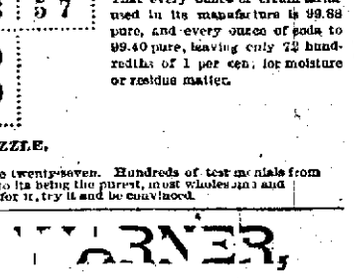

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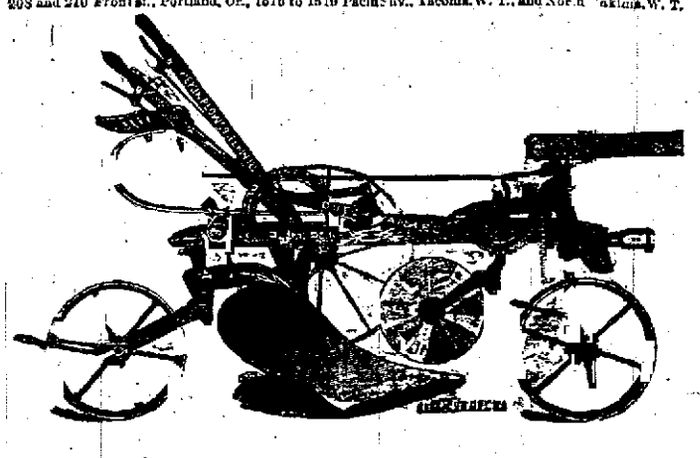

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But He Holds the Field Just the Same and Amasses Wealth.

A MOST PROMISING FUTURE

No Fears Need Be Entertained of the Decadence of Portland—The Great Work of the Manufactories Here.

The history of the manufacturing development of any city correctly portrays the character of its people. It is enterprise that establishes factories, and it is a spirit of loyalty to the community in which they are located that most often sustains them. A city, however, that boasts of ten millions or more invested in manufacturing industries, as Portland does to-day, with the natural and by no means forced demands of the tributary country for their products as the only incentive of the establishment of these enterprises can lay some claim to being a natural manufacturing center. The typical Portlander is business to the backbone. He desires to see his neighbor prosper, but never at the slightest inconvenience to himself. There have been so many channels open to investment here in the last twenty years that the Portland moneyed man has at all times been chary about putting his money into manufacturing enterprises; channels that would not yield him as large returns as an investment in real estate, or some other speculative venture that promised equally as favorable an outcome. In the East to-day stock in any enterprise that yields a regular return of 6 to 8 per cent. annually on the investment is eagerly sought for. In the far West, on the other hand, anything less than 10 or 15 per cent. returns on money put into any business venture is not looked upon as a fair margin of profit. But Portland has the experience of twenty years to prove conclusively that manufacturing here does pay. What is particularly worthy of note here is that with but two exceptions there has never been a dollar in subsidy granted to any factory to induce its establishment here, and there have, further, been no efforts made on the part of the Portland people to encourage these enterprises when once established. The very men who have grown rich in Portland from the rise in real estate values alone, as a direct result of the growth of the trade of this city have been the slowest in coming to the front of any new manufacturing enterprise. When some of the richest men of the city, for instance, have seen fit to furnish their homes in a manner in keeping with their means, they have shown not the least desire to patronize the home manufacturer and dealer in furniture, although a really superior article could often have been obtained in the home market for less money than it cost them abroad. It is not with a spirit of fault finding, however, that attention is called to this matter in the present article, but simply to show that the factories of Portland have been established in accordance with the demands of this field for their product and not through any inducements that have been held out by the people of Portland. A city whose factories have been built on this basis alone is certainly on a most solid footing as a manufacturing center, and its ability to successfully meet the strongest competition of competitive points must remain unquestioned.

IMPORTANCE OF FACTORIES

THE INFLUENCE MANUFACTORIES EXERT IN THE GROWTH OF A CITY.

The establishment of a large number of factories in any community has a two-fold importance. Factories first give employment to a large number of wage earners who add materially to the population and wealth of a city; and they tend to maintain that supremacy of a place which attaches only to a commercial center. No city which depends alone on the trade of a strictly farming community is usually on a solid basis, but it never shows any great degree of activity. A manufacturing center on the other hand not only shows all the elements of prosperity, but it is what is denominated in the vernacular of the West as a "live place." The manufacturing industries now located in Portland will have more to do in determining the position of this city as the future main distributing center of the Northwest, as she is to-day, than all other agencies combined, and any number devoted to the manufacturing interests of the city, as is this issue of THE OREGONIAN, should be read by everyone at all concerned in Portland's future.

Ever since the first settlement of what is now embraced in the confines of the Pacific Northwest, Portland has been the main supply depot of this great section, a spot on certainly great in area if not in wealth. Long before the establishment of a single manufacturing industry of importance in this town, Portland merchants had regularly sold goods far into the interior, and in times gone by these same merchants have practically carried the whole country north of the California line through some great financial crisis. Long before any town in the Northwest had the assurance to question Portland's position as the supply depot for this immense region there were houses in this city which did an annual business reaching up into the thousands of dollars, and it may be well to mention here that these same houses that have grown up with the town are to-day the leading wholesale establishments of the city. The people of Portland early saw one thing, and that was that in order for this city to long maintain her position as the commercial metropolis of the Northwest it would be necessary to encourage by every means in their power the establishment here of a large number of manufacturing enterprises. That they clearly saw this is not disputed, but that these same people always acted on a good resolution so opportunely formed is a grave matter of doubt. Portland was annually selling hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods that were the product of outside factories. Many of these goods could be profitably made up at home, but the average Portland merchant was too much engrossed in rolling up his 50 and 100 per cent profit on his investment year by year to have much time to waste on the subject of encouraging the establishment of new lines of industry here. The profit on these goods, with the exception of the margin allowed the wholesaler, which the degree of prosperity that has attended the efforts of some of Portland's largest dealers proves was by no means small, all went outside of the state. Until of recent years there were no manufactories of importance in Portland, and what few there were were established on the most pressing demands of the trade. With but few exceptions these factories started early in the history of Portland have grown to be classed among the most important in their line on the coast. Year by year there has been a noted increase in the line of manufactured goods sent out from Portland factories, and the promise given to-day of a most rapid development of these industries is certainly a most promising one.

PORTLAND IS ALL BUSINESS.

THE DISINCLINATION OF THE PORTLAND BUSINESS MAN TO BE "INTERVIEWED."

As stated before the average Portland dealer, whether he is engaged in the business of handling goods second hand, or is running some factory is a typical business man. He is non-communicative to a degree that wrecks all the hopes of the "interviewer" in the latter's search for information. He knows nothing whatever about his own business, and what is far more exasperating to the searcher for information on the subject, he intimates pretty strongly that it is his desire that no one else should be more favored in this respect than himself. He is not making any money, the only point on which he does not show the least hesitancy in expressing himself. Of course he owns and occupies a palatial residence in some fancy part of the town, and lives in a style corresponding with his surroundings and what might be expected of a man of means, but he will tell you point blank that the returns from his business are at best unsatisfactory. At the same time that this information is being imparted, however, the man of just a little insight into affairs is weighing well in his own mind the subject of cause and effect. Here is a man who started in business but a few years since with an exceedingly small capital invested; this same man is to-day at the head of a concern that has $100,000 or more invested in its plant and business. The enterprise whose affairs he is directing at the present time has been built from the ground up in the course of but a few short years, and is at the present time running to its fullest capacity. It matters little what resources in money any man may possess he never long continues to put this money into ventures that "do not pay." It can be taken for granted that the larger number of factories of Portland are to-day paying well, or otherwise they would not be here; and further, this must be a most promising field for investment in manufacturing enterprises, or it could be depended on that each succeeding year would not note a large increase in the amount of capital invested in the business of manufacturing in Portland, together with a corresponding increase in the value of the output, of these same factories.

The strength of Portland's position as a manufacturing center lies in the fact that the largest factories here have been built up from nothing, and are to-day on a most solid basis. Fears of the failure of a company who commences business with a capital of $100,000 may sometimes be entertained; but the individual or company who from nothing has built up a business in which there is $100,000 invested never fails. The promoters of the latter enterprise have felt their way step by step, they thoroughly understand the demands of their trade, which is an established one, and they have not a dollar more invested in their business than the demands of this trade calls for. Their future course is not, in any sense a matter of experiment. They are thoroughly equipped for the successful handling of their large business, they have only the most competent assistants around them and they are in a position of great advantage over any new competitor in the field. Such is the condition of almost every large manufacturer in Portland to-day. Whether it is in the manufacture of lumber, in iron, in bags, tents and awnings, in the making of brooms and willow ware, in the manufacture of pottery or of furniture, the factories of Portland are on a most solid footing.

WHERE THEY MUST GO.

PORTLAND'S LARGE FACTORIES OF THE FUTURE WILL BE LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE CITY.

The location of the future factories of Portland is one of the most serious questions that concerns the Portland manufacturer at the present time. With the rapid appreciation of all land values in and around Portland it will not be many years hence until it will be imperative to move Portland's large factories somewhere outside of the city. This will apply more particularly to sawmills and factories devoted to the manufacture of the larger and heavier lines. There will doubtless always be a large number of factories operated in the confines of the city itself, and the volume of their trade will possibly exceed that of the factories here at the present time, but these manufacturing enterprises located in the city will be confined more to the finer lines. In the conducting of a first-class sawmill, for instance, there must not only be an available deep-water frontage for the booming of large rafts of logs, but there must also be sufficient yard room for the storage and proper handling of a large reserve stock of lumber. A sawmill can not be successfully operated on a large scale on less than five acres of ground, and with the rapid rise in values in and around Portland land immediate vicinity will be far too high a few years hence for sites of large plants. The same rule that applies to mills will apply to other manufacturing enterprises. It matters little, however, an article is manufactured in the city, or a few miles on the outside, benefit to the place is the same in both. It is not improbable that a few years the power for a large number of factories will be supplied from the Oregon City, and in this case new starting will seek sites as near the this power as possible. It is the that attaches to the development of the immense power at the of the Willamette at Oregon City with the question of the transmission power, electrically to Portland, that has led the writer to devote able space in the present issue to a tive article on the development being done at these falls, which principal features of the present banks of the Willamette between and Oregon City furnish an available sites for the establishment large number of factories, and in years have rolled away these banks all probability be lined with factories operated and owned by Portland. At Oswego, ten miles up the Willamette from Portland, is located the plant of the Oregon Iron & Steel Co. which is to-day supplying nearly all iron and the iron pipe now used in the market, and whose product for the year closed was valued at $650,000. The of this company in selecting the of their works will undoubtedly be followed in the near future by many of the manufacturing enterprises starting up and possibly by some of the old. time is not far distant when Portland Oregon City will be joined by the ties of business intercourse.

"WHAT CAN YOU MANUFACTURE?"

PORTLAND CAN PRACTICALLY MANUFACTURE EVERY LINE OF GOODS THAT IS SOLD IN THIS MARKET.

"What lines can be successfully manufactured at Portland?" anxiously inquires the seeker for information. In answer to this query it can be stated that every line of manufactured goods that is sold in this market can, in time, be successfully turned out here. Oregon has all the woods, with the possible exception of hickory, that are found in any of the eastern states, suitable for every purpose of manufacture. Oregon raises the best wheat in the world; Oregon's wool stands the test of any wool in the market; Oregon can make the best oatmeal in the world, as proven by the award at the Centennial exhibit at Philadelphia in 1876, when the medal for the best oatmeal was given to a mill in this city; no country in the world, with the single exception of a small province in Germany, can compete with the quality of hops raised in Oregon and Washington; the barley of Eastern Washington and Oregon is shipped in large quantities to the brewing centers of the East, Milwaukee and St. Louis, where it is pronounced unequaled for brewing purposes. Oregon has an inexhaustible supply of the best cottonwood suitable for the manufacture of paper, excelsior, and staves for barrels. Oregon has the hides and the woods well adapted for converting these hides into the best leather. The stock ranges of Eastern Oregon and Washington produce the finest cattle in the market; Oregon has large deposits of lead and iron ore easily accessible and as easily mined, and in the Cascades within convenient hauling distance of Portland over a down-grade, is the richest deposit of galena silver-bearing ores in the world; Oregon has vast deposits of clay suitable for every purpose of the potter's art, and lime rock is found in certain portions of the state which makes a really superior quality of lime for building purposes. The rivers of this state abound in the luscious salmon, the fish of export and the best fish for canning in the world. Oregon has the fruits that are the most staple articles of commerce, as the prune, the apple, the pear and the peach. All of these articles of raw material has Oregon, and many more, and with the constantly growing demand and the extending market there is every reason to hope that in time everything in manufactured line consumed in this state will be manufactured here at home.

WHAT IS NOW BEING MANUFACTURED.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER LEADS ALL INDUSTRIES—OTHER LINES GROWING.

Leading all other lines in the manufactured products at the present time is that of lumber. In this connection there is one thing that is particularly worthy of note regarding the lumber mills of this city. They are all conducted exclusively by home capital. This is in sharp contrast to the lumber plants of Puget sound, which are owned and controlled almost exclusively by outside capital. The owners of these mills, with possibly but few exceptions, have no direct interest in the places where their mills are located. Most of the wage earning operatives in the large mills of the city are spent at the company's store for supplies, all of which are purchased in San Francisco or other outside markets. The most natural consequence the profits of these plants nearly all go to benefit some remote district away from the scenes of the sawing of lumber. In Portland there is not a single milling company that conducts a store in connection with its milling plant, and there is not a single one of these companies that is interested in the least with the investments of its employes after working hours. These working men all live in Portland, many of them own their little homes in the city, and they all make their purchases from the local dealer who is directly interested in the prosperity of the city where he is located. In addition to the sawmills located within the corporate limits of Portland, mention only of which is made in the present number, there are a large number of outside mills throughout the Northwest which are owned and operated by Portland capital. These outside mills are used principally for supplying the Eastern demand for Oregon fir, the local demand for the Portland market for lumber keeping all of the city mills constantly running to their fullest capacity. There is now invested in Portland sawmill plants $2,000,000, and the disbursements of these mills alone during a single season reach $1,000,000. These mills at the present time are all running to their fullest capacity, one of the largest having run for a time during the present season day and night, during which time its output was between 200,000 and 250,000 feet daily.

SUPERIORITY OF THE OREGON FIR.

The Oregon fir for all round work is the best timber in the world. It combines lightness with strength to a most marked degree, and its conceded superiority has at last forced its way into even the Chicago mar-

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Regular shipments of this timber are now made to all points west of the Missouri river, although the high freight rates charged by the railroad companies for this long haul have cut a marked falling off in these shipments from the Portland mills during the past season. A great advantage of this wood over all others in the market, is the ease with which it can be worked, its strength under the most severe tests, and the lengths in which it can be obtained. The Union Pacific railroad now uses Oregon fir exclusively for its wooden bridge work, and the experience of the past ten years in this state where this wood has been given the fairest trials on the railroads, the most severe test possible of this lasting qualities of wood, has stamped conclusively the superiority of the fir over all other woods for this class of work. The fir for heavy frame work and for any building purposes is unequaled. With the practically inexhaustible supply of timber in this state, including the fir, hemlock, the spruce, the cedar, oak, ash, cottonwood, tamarack and maple, the saw mill business of Oregon will always continue to be one of the leading industries of the state.

SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.

A GROWING INDUSTRY—ADVANTAGES OF THE PORT FOR BUILDING.

Intimately associated with the sawmill business in this state is the building of ships and boats of every description. Until of late years, however, there was an erroneous impression prevailed among old navigators that no wood was as perfectly adapted to ship building as the Eastern oak. This feeling, however, is entirely dispelled to-day on this coast, and no wood now stands higher for the building of hulls than the Oregon fir. The oak, while a hard wood, is one of the most treacherous" woods known. It is affected by heat to a degree far greater than fir, and its warping and splitting are the most serious difficulties that the workman handling it has to contend against. Coupled with this "crackiness" which is liable to extend to even the center of an oak stick a foot in thickness, is the difficulty of working it. It requires the keenest tools, and just double the time to work oak that it does a piece of fir of the same dimensions. Fir has the tensile strength little if any inferior to the best oak, and with the exceptions of the stem and rront parts of a vessel makes the best hulls in the world. Another great advantage of the fir is that the whole of the tree can be used in ship building, even to the roots, which make strong stocks for quality of knees, the frame work of the vessel. Thirteen years ago, Mr. John Steffen, now the largest ship builder here, built the government steamer Corwin, designed especially for heavy ice service in tending light houses. The hull of this steamer was built entirely of fir. Since that time although this steamer has been in constant use, she has not yet shown the least tendency to weakening and a recent inspection of her hull showed it to be in as good condition as it was the first day it was put into the water. This has demonstrated conclusively the superiority of Oregon fir for the building of hulls. It is learned from Mr. Steffen that since the launching of the Corwin no other wood but the fir has been used in this state for hulls, and this vessel today rides the sea a standing advertisement of the unsuitability of Oregon woods for ship building. It was only last week that the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company accepted from a local shipbuilding firm one of the largest tugs ever operated in these waters, and intended for the heaviest sea service at the mouth of the Columbia. The hull of this boat, as was the Corwin, was constructed of Oregon fir. Some of the fastest and most elegantly appointed river steamers in these waters have been built at the Portland shipyards, and these yards are to-day doing a work that is a source of pleasure and reasonable pride to every citizen of the state.

There are now four shipyards located in this city, which give employment during the busy season to no less than 1000 men, and whose output during the present year will be upwards of $200,000. Although shipbuilding in this state is as yet considered in a comparatively small way, it is the starting of an industry that gives promise in time of becoming one of the leading industries here, and it is at least worthy of the hearty support of the people of this section.

THE WOOLEN MILLS BUSINESS.

OREGON MADE CLOTHS NOW WEAR EVEN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

Three woolen mills are to-day being successfully conducted in this state, with two more in course of erection, the largest and most important of which is a Portland enterprise with its factory at Oregon City. The headquarters of this company are located at Portland, and in all but location it is directly a Portland enterprise. The manufacture of woolen goods in this state has already grown to the dimensions where its products can successfully compete with the output of the largest Eastern factories. This is especially true in the line of fine cassimeres and blankets. Oregon cloth, made altogether of Oregon wool, now finds a market all over the coast, it goes into the Eastern market in considerable quantities and finds a large consumption in seven remote Texas. The linsey of Oregon cloths that used with the most ready sales in the outside markets are the heavy goods whose wearing quality and warmth are most sought for.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE.

TWO OF THE LARGEST FACTORIES ON THE COAST LOCATED HERE.

Portland at the present time has two of the largest furniture factories on the coast. In addition to these there are a number of small factories in the city devoted to turning out furniture, which swells the yearly output of Portland-made furniture to a considerable volume. It has been found by careful experiment that Oregon woods are perfectly adapted to the making of all but some of the finest styles of furniture, and the finest of the products of the Portland furniture factories now finds a market all over the Northwest. The woods for cabinet purposes, Oregon has that are especially valuable for furniture are the mahogany, black walnut, the rosewood and the whitney. For fine finish work, however, there is no wood in the world that excels the Oregon maple, and furniture made up of this wood exhibited at various exhibitions outside of the state has called forth the admiration of every one who has seen it. In addition to the fir, which is used only for the cheaper lines of furniture, for which there is a very large demand in the Northwest, Oregon has the ash, oak, and a very superior quality of maple before mentioned. The furniture factories of this city are doing a good work in introducing the many interesting woods of this state, and they are now being liberally patronized by the entire Northwest.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

INTERIOR EASTERN WORK CONFRONTED WITH "HOMEST GOODS."

There is but one wood lacking in this state that is deemed essential to good carriage or wagon-making and that is the Eastern hickory. The inferiority of the Eastern hickory sold in this market, during the past three years, however, has had a tendency to greatly stimulate the industry of carriage making in this state, and to-day the Portland factories in this line are doing a large amount of work. The whole gist of the average Eastern manufacturer of carriages seems to have been to put an article on the market which could be sold lower than the one manufactured by his competitor. O, course this does not apply to all the large Eastern carriage factories, but of such inferior quality has been the class of Eastern-made carriages offered in this market during the past few years that it has now come to a point that when a man in this city desires a really superior wagon or carriage, unless it can be put up, he almost invariably patronizes the home manufacturer. It is the claim of the local manufacturers of carriages here that the Oregon-grown oak makes as good a spoke as the Eastern hickory, but even with the hickory lacking in the forests of Oregon the freight rates are now so low on this class of freight across the continent that it is found profitable to bring this wood from the East, in either the raw state, or as is often done, manufactured into wheels, and construct the vehicle here. There are a large number of carriage factories in Portland at the present time, and their work is rapidly finding its way into the most remote parts of the Northwest. In this connection it may be well for a moment to refer to the manufacture of agricultural implements, which so far has not been successfully done in this state. It will probably be ten years hence, at least, before there can be any reasonable hopes entertained of making this one of the successful industries of this state. This is not so much from any lack of native woods, as owing to the very limited market for the sale of the product of such factories. This is a special line requiring large capital to work it successfully, and in direct competition with the large factories on the East, which have the world for a market, any efforts to establish the industry in this state, for the next decade at least, will, in all probability, be attended with failure.

THE FLOUR MILLS.

OREGON'S MILLS AND NOW ARE LARGE ENOUGH A YEAR FROM SHOWING DOWNFALL.

Said a practical milling man a few days since: "There is absolutely nothing in a small flour mill in these days." Portland to-day has the largest flour mill on the coast, but it is the opinion of those best informed on the subject of wheat production that a mill or trebling the capacity of this one would yield much larger returns on the investment. This mill has a daily capacity of 1000 barrels, in sharp contrast to the largest mills of Minneapolis, which run out as high as 5000 barrels a day.

Portland's great future in the flour mill business lies in the city's hopes of being able to make regular and large shipments of flour to the distant markets of the world. Oregon wheat, where it is best known, stands as high as the best wheat grown. It is natural to infer at once from this that Oregon flour should enjoy the same high standing in the markets of the world. Large quantities of Oregon flour now find their way to the Eastern and foreign markets, but it is the freely expressed opinion of those best informed on the subject, from shipments that these shipments are neither large enough nor frequent enough to attract the attention from the world at large to which the merits of the flour justly entitles it. A shipment of Oregon flour, for instance, finds its way into the Liverpool market. A trial proves that it is ready of superior quality. By the time that the shipment is sold, however, there is no trace as to the local destination of this one particular cargo. The way is now opened, also, to the foreign but he cannot supply it, safe by the time that the next shipment arrives the particular brand has been entirely forgotten in the market. There is not at the present time enough flour shipped to foreign ports to make any impression whatever on the markets there, and the result is that Oregon flour has not the standing outside of the State. There are two causes that will combine to cause a decline of the wheat growing business at Salem, one in the near future; one is the introduction of the wheat supply of Nebraska and Dakota, and the other, to the lack of water power at that place. Even at the present time there is a greater demand for power at Minneapolis than the falls at that place can supply, and as a result all of the large mills now located there have been forced to put in boilers and engines, which they use in the low stages of the river for furnishing auxiliary power, thus adding greatly to the cost of manufacture at that place. With one of the finest water supplies on the continent at the very doors of Portland, and a never failing supply of the best wheat, together with the opportunities here for shipping the output to foreign markets, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the day is not far distant when some of the largest mills in the United States will be located at or near Portland.

IRON WORKS.

VAST RESOURCES OF THE WEST IRON ORE FOUND IN THIS STATE.

The mountainous regions of Oregon abound in vast deposits of the best iron ore. The only iron mine worked in this state at the present time is that of the Oregon Iron and Steel Company at Oregon City, seven miles above Portland on the west bank of the Willamette. This company is incorporated with a paid up capital of $1,500,000, and is at the present time giving constant employment to 400 hands. Their product is known as a very superior quality of iron and the total output of their furnaces and rolling mills during the present year will exceed $600,000. During the past year the company has expended large sums in development work at their mines and they are to-day in a very satisfactory position for the handling of the business in their line in the Northwest.

WOOLEN MILLS.

[illegible]

PAPER MAKING.

A NEW WORK IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION A FEW MILES FROM PORTLAND.

This new work, now twenty years since the first paper mill in this state was established on the Clackamas river a point distant from Portland about twelve miles. This mill, which was a small one, was run for upwards of fifteen years as a most successful venture, until replaced by a larger and more modern one at Oak Grove, on the Clackamas river, twenty miles east of the city, but operated and owned by Portland capital. This mill is now turning out superior quality of news and straw paper, that is used largely all over the Northwest. The raw materials used in paper making are found in large quantities in this state and there is no reason why the manufacture of paper should not develop into one of the great industries here. Along the shores of the Willamette and its tributaries are found large forests of the cottonwood, the best wood known for the making of wood pulp now used so largely in the manufacture of newspaper and the great bulk of the manufactured printed stock in the Northwest. [illegible] for the manufacture of the cheaper but staple lines of paper. By a new process the best quality of newspaper is now made entirely from wood, not requiring as formerly the addition of cotton rags to the pulp to make a perfect paper. A large plant for the manufacture of wood pulp by this new discovery, called the sulphite process, is now in course of erection at the Falls of the Willamette at Oregon City, and this together with the wood pressing pulp mill will be completed and in running order early next spring. In addition to these plants work will be commenced next year on two large paper mills at this same site, one for the manufacture of newspaper, and the other to be devoted entirely to the turning out of straw board. These mills when built and in running order will greatly stimulate the paper making industry of this coast, and will go far towards supplying the demand here for this product.

SMELTING.

SMALL SMELTS IN THE PRECIOUS METALS—A PROMISING INDUSTRY.

The city at the present time has no reduction or smelting works in successful operation, but a large smelting plant is now being erected at Lawton, a point seven miles down the river. The efforts of a few enterprising people of Portland to establish reduction works in the city ended in disaster, partly from the unfavorable location of the works, and their exceedingly small capacity, but more from the high rates on ores charged by the railroad companies from the mining centers of the Northwest, which were all but prohibitory. These works were located in one of the most thickly settled portions of the east side of the river, and as all know who have ever visited the great smelting centers of Montana, the fumes from smelters are not only deadly to man and beast alike, but to all vegetation over which they constantly pass. Great smelting works contaminate the water supplies near them to such a degree that stock partaking of water from such sources is frequently poisoned, and the vegetation on the hillsides over which the smoke constantly passes is as destructive to cattle as the deadly arsenic itself. The new smelters now being erected in Portland will be of ample size to successfully compete with the large smelting plants of Montana and their location is so far removed from the thickly settled portion of the city that no nuisance results will ever follow the running of the plant here.

FOUNDRY.

[illegible]

PLANING AND MILLWORK.

[illegible]

PAINTS AND OILS.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible]

TANNERY.

[illegible]

SADDLERY.

[illegible]

BOXES.

[illegible]

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

[illegible]

BRICK.

[illegible]

CANNING.

[illegible]

SOAP.

[illegible]

CANDLES.

[illegible]

BOOKBINDING.

[illegible]

PRINTING.

[illegible]

ENGRAVING.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

ZAN BROS.

The Largest Broom Factory on the Coast.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, ETC.

A Splendid Showing—The Distributing Point for the San Francisco and Australian Houses.

At the present writing there are two manufactories located in Portland devoted to the general manufacture of brooms, woodenware and willowware. The oldest and by far the largest and most important factories are owned and operated by Messrs. Zan Bros. The woodenware factory, which is located on the west bank of the Willamette river at a point about four miles north of the city, and the broom and willowware factory at 12 and 14 Front and Flanders street. In all that goes to make up a first-class establishment of the kind in the United States, and in fact in the world, these factories can be appreciated by a visit to them. Suffice it to say that the present output of the two of the most important factories of the kind in the United States, and is in part due to the fact that the present time it is necessary for the latter to operate both factories to their full capacity to meet the demands of the market here for prime pork. Oregon can raise hogs in abundance, and the local packer can turn out a very superior quality of smoked and cured meats but it will be necessary for the raiser of hogs to make a radical change in his methods before the state can hope to successfully compete with the East in hams, bacon and salted pork.

The manufacture of staves and watertight barrels from the abundant supply of the best cottonwood found in this state will in time become a leading industry. Already there is a large factory located in East Portland devoted to this class of work, and its product is regularly shipped all over Oregon and Washington, and into the California markets in considerable quantities.

The manufacture of rope is a most important industry in Portland at the present time. There is a local company here which now has a daily capacity of 5000 pounds, and by actual value of their product will be increased capacity of their plant just given them by additional machinery will be about $75,000 a year.

Oregon tanneries to-day take out the best sterling leather on the coast. There are now four large tanneries located just on the outskirts of Portland that are kept constantly running. The starting up of the new boot and shoe factory on East Portland will probably create something of a demand for Oregon shoe leather, and the output of these tanneries will undoubtedly be greatly increased in the next few years.

Portland to-day has the only two large manufacturing establishments in the Northwest. The leaves and other dressed by these machines stands the highest in the New York market of any similar-sized clothes made here and has a large sale in the Eastern markets. This is a business that is rapidly assuming commercial importance in this field.

The only [illegible] Portland [illegible] company in the largest [illegible] dressed on the coast. This mill is now [illegible] running night and day, and [illegible] of the large contracts it has to [illegible] during the year.

[illegible] has the only [illegible] Portland [illegible] factory in the Northwest. This factory is now [illegible] of the largest [illegible] parts of the Northwest and [illegible] with the shipping [illegible] Portland [illegible] [illegible] Northwest.

[illegible] Portland [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A DISASTROUS BLAZE.

Six Firemen Killed by Falling Walls at Louisville.

A VERY HEAVY FINANCIAL LOSS

The Fire Record Upon the Pacific Coast—A Woman Burned to Death—The Fires Along the Central Pacific

LOUISVILLE, Ky Sept 15—Bamburger Bloom & Co wholesale dealers in dry goods were burned out tonight. Four firemen were caught by falling walls and killed and more are reported missing Their names are not known The men were working close up to the building when the rear walls fell, catching them The bodies of four have been taken out fearfully mangled

The building fronts on Main street between Sixth and Seventh An alarm was sounded ten minutes after 11 and ten minutes later flames were bursting from the windows of the third floor Within a few minutes more a part of the roof fell in

The fire department worked energetically but it was soon seen that nothing could have saved the building and efforts were directed towards saving the Louisville hotel two doors away That building was smoking, and it was half an hour s hard heat to save it A number of people mostly frightened servants were taken from the second and third stories by ladders

A conservative estimate of Bamburger, Bloom & Co's loss is $810 000

At 12 30 o'clock the fire is still burning slowly and two or three smaller stores are being consumed

SIX FIREMEN WERE KILLED

LATER—At 1 30 the fire is completely under control It is now known definitely that six firemen were killed by falling walls The bodies of five have been recovered Ed Early Samuel Stallingshton, Joe Monban Ed Wheeler and Pat Foley

PACIFIC COAST FIRES

A Woman Burned to Death—The Burnt Railroad Bridge.

HEALDSBURG Cal Sept. 15—The residence and store of David Day of Pine Flat was burned last night Mrs Day who is about 70 years old was caught in the flames and burned to death

AT ST. HELENA

ST HELENA Cala Sept. 15—Early this morning fire destroyed three frame buildings in the center of town Loss about $12 000 Insurance $5 000 The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin

THE DONNER RAILWAY BRIDGE.

TRUCKEE Cal, Sept 15—One hundred and eighty West bound and one hundred and ninety seven East bound passengers were transferred at Cascade yesterday around the railroad bridge which was burned Friday Five hundred carpenters are at work on a new bridge, and it is expected that the new structure will be ready for the passage of trains by Tuesday Six hundred workmen are engaged in transforming baggage and mess and fighting forest fires. An area ten miles square has been burned over much standing timber and many thousand cords of wood have been destroyed

PUMPING WORKS BURNING

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 15—At a late hour to-night it was reported here that the Spring Valley Water Company's pumping works near Redwood City are burning Details are not obtainable

A DISASTROUS BLAZE.

The Main Exposition Building at St. Joseph Completely Destroyed.

ST JOSEPH Mo, Sept. 15—The main building of the new exposition was almost completely destroyed by fire to-night The fire broke out in the hall just after an entertainment in the great amphitheater had closed The building and a large portion of the contents were consumed in spite of the efforts of the fire department

The building is situated two miles from here and the estimates of the losses are hard to get It is thought however that the losses will reach nearly $250 000

THROUGH NIAGARA'S RAPIDS.

The Perilous Voyage of a New York Man and His Dog.

NIAGARA FALLS, N Y Sept 15—Today Walter Campbell, of Youngstown N Y made a trip through the rapids of Niagara below the falls Early this morning Campbell took himself to the secret depths of a bank up beyond the old Maid of the Mist landing and remained in hiding there until about noon About this time he, in company with a friend was seen rowing about the river He was encased in pieces of cork an inch thick strapped firmly on

At 3 20 P M Campbell pulled slowly from the dock toward the center of the river He drifted down with the current far toward the Canadian side

At 3 26, standing upright in the boat, he took one of the oars and paddled the craft in the direction he desired to go, at the same time steadying it Over the heavy swells he rode in safety, and as he neared the first breaker of the rapids he knelt down in the bottom of the boat. He passed through the first part of the rapids while in a kneeling position and holding fast to the sides but a huge wave in front of Battery's elevator raised him high on its crest and capsized the boat. His cork suit buoyed him up nicely

At 3 32 P M. he was seen to enter the whirlpool and was carried by the fierce current far out into the main stream By strong swimming he soon reached the shore

Campbell took a dog with him in the boat, and the animal shared his experience He had a life preserver around his body and was also rescued

ARMY CHANGES.

Current Many Will Be Made by President Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Sept 15—During the present administration a great change will take place in the personnel of the commanding officers of the army, and upon these changes speculation is rife among officials and employes of the war department, as well as among those directly interested, and the great throng who may be benefited by them

President Harrison, ex his term expires will have had to appoint nine brigadier generals, an unusually large number for that period of time. Of these he has already made one brigadier general K C Ketton, adjutant general in place of General Drum, retired Other retirements among brigadiers, with their dates, are as follows: Paymaster General W B Rochester, February 15 1890, Quartermaster General S B Holabird, June 16, 1890 Commissary General McFeely, July 1, 1890, Surgeon General J M Moore, August 16, 1890 General S V Benet, chief of ordnance January 22 1891; General J Gibbon, April 20 1891 General D S Stanley, June 1, 1892, Adjutant General Kelton, June 21 1892

It is among the possibilities, aside from death, but not the probabilities, that he may also have two of the major generalships to fill In addition to these general officers President Harrison during his term will have to appoint successors to twenty three colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, seven majors, fourteen captains, seven post chaplains and one professor in the military academy.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Arrival of a Vessel With a Number of Shipwrecked Seamen.

LEWES, Del, Sept. 15—The bark Serrideren, from Barbadoes, arrived here to-day after a stormy passage During the voyage the second mate and steward were lost overboard

On the 11th inst. the bark picked up twelve of the crew of the Norwegian bark Freya 250 miles off Cape Henry They had been twelve hours in an open boat

On the 12th five men were taken off the water-logged schooner Carrie Hall

On Monday night, in the same vicinity the Serrideren passed a vessel bottom up Those on board the bark were unable to distinguish the name of the wrecked vessel.

An abandoned four masted schooner was also passed

THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC STRIKE.

It Continues Unchanged, With No Prospect of a Speedy Settlement.

NEEDLES, Sept. 15.—The strike of brakemen and conductors on the Atlantic & Pacific continues unchanged, with no prospect of a speedy settlement, unless it is promptly settled to morrow

General Manager D B Robinson arrived in Albuquerque to night and it is the opinion of the officials that unless he can arrange matters satisfactorily and at once freight trains will have to be run under the escort of an armed force, or the road will do organize a decrease operations entirely If the former course be adopted blood feat will certainly result as the strikers are determined and having held out now forseven days they will be loth to yield unless by force In the event of this organization the entire force now in the employ of the company, will be paid off and discharged the company retaining just enough employes to care for its property along the line Then a new organization decision will be immediately effected with a carefully selected corps of employes

The machinists helper makers and trimmers who are by this strike thrown out of employment do no hesitate to denounce the strikers

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A Disastrous Storm Plays Havoc With Telegraph Services.

COLUMBIA City Ind Sept 15—While Sunday school services were being held in a small frame church five miles south of this city this afternoon lightning struck the spire and coursed down through the roof striking and fatally killing two girls both aged 17 who were sitting together in the center of their class The other ten children in the class were badly stunned but not seriously injured The names of the children were Mary Hockemeier and Agnes Freye

At Hartford City a tent in which Elder Asp and been holding meetings was entirely demolished and a piano was caused among the audience attending services The large center pole of the tent fell in the midst of the terrified people and the heavy canvas enveloped them Above the roar of the elements could be heard shrieks from women and children Some men in the audience crept from beneath the canvas and commenced the work of rescuing People were seriously hurt though many had narrow escapes from suffocation

MORMON EMIGRANTS WRECKED

A Large Number Were Hurt, but None Were Killed

LYNCHBURG Va Sept 15—A Mormon emigrant train on the Norfolk & Western railroad was wrecked early this morning about four miles below the city. Its wreck was caused by a small bridge giving way after the engine and baggage car had passed over it. The water in the creek was very high caused by one of the heaviest rain storms ever known in this section

The emigrants numbered 160 Two cars plunged into the creek but strange to say no one was killed and only fifteen or twenty were injured, none seriously

The first car that went down turned completely over and is a total wreck and the second car struck on one end and stood almost perpendicular All the passengers were badly shaken up but when brought here Elder P Payne in charge of the party stated that none were crippled and all would proceed on their journey as soon as a train could be made up

There were nine Mormon elders in the party

A WEALTHY FARMER FLEECED.

He Tried His Hand at Plucking and Was Plucked Himself

STRATTON Ill Sept 15—Fred Gleam a wealthy farmer living near this place, was fleeced out of $5 000 a day or two ago by a couple of sharpers in a manner something after the fashion that was employed in swindling Jacob Zimmerman near East Portland recently One of the harpers approached Gleam, with the avowed purpose of purchasing land On the way to inspect the real estate they met a tramp with $19 000 which he claimed to be taking to his sister at Ulten The tramp said the sum was originally $20 000 but that he had been fleeced out of $1000 by a three-card monte sharp The usual course was pursued Gleam returned to town and drew $5000 from the bank and he and stranger number one won the tramps $19 000 The money was placed in a box and given to Gleim to hold while sharper number one drove the tramp into town so that he could catch the train Neither has been seen since and Gleim s box was found to contain waste paper

BOTH CABLES BROKEN.

The Western Union Now Without Connection With Europe

LONDON, Sept 15—The Western Union cables have snapped in twenty fathoms of water just off Flemish cape, close to the American coast The company, however is continuing to accept messages sending them over the Anglo company s cables This break leaves the Western Union absolutely without any direct cable connection It is the first time since they were laid that both cables have snapped To make matters worse, the dock strike has prevented the telegraph steamer Faraday from going to sea with new cable to splice the breaks This delay means much, for under the most favorable conditions it would probably take at least a month to repair the damage and if it is not done before November the work may have to be delayed until next spring The cost of repairing the cable will be over $7500 a day from the time the Faraday sails.

MURDERED BY HER UNCLE.

A Girl Who Had a Large Claim Upon an Estate.

PHILADELPHIA Sept 15—Startling developments have been made in the murder case of Annie Le Coney who was murdered in her uncle s house at Morehantsville last week Chaukley Le Coney her uncle and Garrett Murray a colored barber have been arrested and charged with the murder Miss Le Coney had worked several years for Richard Le Coney another uncle who died last spring His estate was indebted to her several thousand dollars for back wages The theory of the state is that Chaukley Le Coney killed his niece to save the money to himself and other heirs It is believed that the girl's clothes were afterward arranged to give the impression that some of the negro hands had murdered the girl in an attempt upon her honor Murray is charged with being an accessory to the crime

PREMIER CRISPI.

He Has Practically Recovered From the Recent Assault

ROME Sept 15—Premier Crispi who was assaulted in his carriage by a corporal, the other day, has so far recovered that he is now able to attend to state affairs He has received 2000 telegrams congratulating him upon his escape.

Signor Crispi says that on the morning of the assault he noticed Caporali spying about his residence After the throwing of the stone at the premier Caporali jumped into the carriage and struck Signor Crispi on the chin with a sharpened stone weighing about a pound This stone was afterwards found in the carriage The blow made a deep cut and injured the jaw bone Blood flowed at intervals from the left ear The assailant was seized by a priest

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Captain Armes Probably Insane

WASHINGTON Sept 15—Next Tuesday a medical commission will convene to examine into the mental condition of Captain George A Armes, the retired army officer, who pulled the nose of Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, in March last during the inauguration ceremonies Mrs Armes alleges that her husband has abused her, that he is irresponsible and dangerous character to be at large Armes is a real estate agent and his home joins the Cleveland and Whitney estates four miles north west of Washington

Postal and Pension Notes

WASHINGTON Sept 15—A new postoffice has been established at Daisy Stevens county W T, with Samuel L. Magee as postmaster

The postoffice at Hite's Cove, Mariposa county Cal has been discontinued

Pensions have been granted the following residents of the Northwest Oregon—Original invalid H rrison Huntley Patrick Grady and Earlman Hatch Washington territory—Increase John Decker and Enoch H Hunting

Ayer's Sarsaparilla highly concentrated is the most economical blood purifier that can be used.

For European steamship accommodations Pullman sleeping car reservations and tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe call at Union ticket office, 81 First street, corner Oak,

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS

The Party's Probable Policy in the Next House.

A SOUTHERN CONGRESSMAN TALKS

If the Republicans Will Deal Generously With the Democrats the Latter Will Disarm Obstructive Methods

WASHINGTON Sept 15 The Post to-morrow will print an interview with Congressman Outhwaite one of the democratic leaders whom all the Post's correspondents consulted in regard to the policy which the democrats will pursue in the next House

Outhwaite says the democrats should not entrust their leadership to one man but should put a committee in charge who should determine subject to a caucus the line of action to be pursued on political questions Now if the republicans will act fairly and squarely and if they will treat the minority in a spirit of fairness the democrats will act in the same spirit toward them We will not adopt obstructive tactics We will rest content with recording our negative vote and throwing the responsibility for legislation on their shoulders Dealing with the congressmen from the new states they will have a majority of three on a quorum and they will never be confident be able to muster a quorum of their own party at any time That means simply thirteen votes only is needed to be gotten by tremuous efforts in getting a quorum of their own party and that is as to vote on the tariff bill

As to the Quakertown Outlook says he believes McKinley will be elected

How about the revision of the rules?

There is where the democrats must show firmness I say plainly that I think the republicans will try to ride rough shod over us Their first attempt will be in the organization of the house Instead of adopting according to precedent the rules of the previous house they will attempt to proceed under general parliamentary rules to organize and turn to us on a set of rules that will give the democrats completely into the hands of the bare republican majority Yet I am in favor of a rule in favor of a two thirds majority for instance ought to be able to suspend the regular order and take up any measure This privilege ought not to be defeated by a single objection and I am opposed to the majority having that power Where the majority is 10 and the minority 160 the minority is as apt to be in the right as the majority

REPUBLICAN SPEAKING

Hon John I Wilson Addresses the Voters of Olympia

OLYMPIA W T Sept 15—Columbia hall was crowded last evening by both republicans and democrats all seeming anxious to hear the arguments made by prominent republican speaker

Previous to the commencement of the exercises the Olympia brass band played several selections in front of the hall which attracted to the ground a thousand

The meeting was called to order by Mr S C Woodruff one of the members of the central committee who introduced Major John I Gowey as chairman of the evening

Mr Gowey in a few well timed remarks announced the presence of the candidate for congress and commissioners Hon John I Wilson and apologized for the absence of Colonel N H Owings nominee for the senator who was busily engaged among the Sound making votes for Olympia as the state capital

Mr Wilson being introduced received an ovation which he took occasion to allude to the pressure he felt in being permitted to speak in the capital of the future state of Washington He considered it a grave mistake for voters to nominate for one moment that because there was no president to be elected this year that therefore the coming election was not an important one The result of this election would decide questions of the greatest importance to the people of the territory He therefore appealed to the better judgment of the voters and not their partisans which were too often but unwisely appealed to by public speakers He exhibited the falsity of the democratic platform in asserting that the admission of Washington was due to the democratic administration and emphatically declared that it was the work of republicans alone, only twelve democrats having voted on that question while every republican voted for it. He denied that Washington territory was part of the Louisiana purchase.

He was anxious to know if his competitors would endorse Cleveland s battle flag order or his veto of pension bills or the custom house administration at Portsmouth and, or the administration of affairs in the Spokane land office He answered to the honest and not so often defeated by the democrats and finally carried by the republicans, and he freemen of the slaves The tariff and other matters were also ably dealt with The speaker sat down after receiving round after round of applause

Colonel Eddy of Seattle formerly speaker of the house of representatives in Dakota was next introduced and astonished the audience with his eloquence He denied positively that the democratic party had had any hand in admitting the territories of Washington and Dakota to statehood While he had every respect for the memory of the dead statesman Hon S S Cox he stated that he (the speaker) with a large delegation of gentlemen from Dakota did were in Washington petitioning for admission to statehood were told by Mr Cox to go back to Dakota and tell the people that so long as they voted the republican ticket they need never expect to get into the Union Mr Springer also advised the delegation to tell the Dakota people not to make fools of themselves as they never could be admitted so long as they endorsed the republican platform and this was said in the presence of Mr Randall and many other prominent democrats and this was the assistance rendered by the democrats in the admission of the territories

The moment the speaker referred to President Harrison in the course of his remarks the applause was tremendous and the same enthusiasm greeted the names of Lincoln Grant and Garfield He begged of his hearers not to be deceived into apathy in regard to the election of a legislature Said he

I am not deceived as to John I Wilson nor that grand old Democrat Hon E P Ferry [great applause] But I would rather see Ferry defeated a hundred times than see the democrats get control of your legislature

While the speaker was expatiating on the advantage of coming into statehood under republican rule as a free people some one in the audience probably a woman suffragist, suggested that all would be free except the women

Colonel Eddy immediately replied Trust the republican party and they will make them free which called forth tremendous applause from the audience

During the evening the famous Olympia glee club gave several vocal selections which as usual gave unbounded satisfaction

On Wednesday evening the Hon T C Griffiths and ex Governor Eugene Semple will address the democratic voters of this city

AMERICAN BREWERS TO COMBINE.

A Move in Opposition to the English Syndicate

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 15—The *Examiner's* special from Milwaukee says Yes, an American syndicate will be formed to combat the English syndicate, which is attempting to corner the beer brewing business of the world" said Vice-President Merkel of the Krug Merkel Malt Company last evening Mr Merkel is here from New York in attendance upon the annual meeting of stockholders of that concern The brewers of this country can not afford to permit an English syndicate to drive them out of the business they have built up, and they must organize for protection The continued The matter has been discussed seriously for some time past but never until now has any practical step toward forming an organization been taken The St Louis brewers have already organized and will join the national syndicate so soon as their fellow brewers throughout the country signify their willingness to come in

Is it the purpose of the syndicate to form a stock company, or do you intend to simply pool issues to protect prices?"

It is the intention to form a gigantic stock company, with a capital of $100 000 000, with which virtually to buy up every big brewery in the country Our intention is to visit all the great brewing centers of the country where beer is brewed in appreciable quantities, and get every worthy common brewer into the combine We do not propose to be undersold by any body nor will we attempt to crowd anyone out of the market I don't think prices will be at all affected by the combine

A DELAYED TRAIN ARRIVES.

Mr Joe J O Hutchins One of the Passengers Tells of His Experience.

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 15 The first Eastern train which arrived here two days overdue reached the city this afternoon at 2 o'clock The passengers were cheered when they saw the familiar engine and observed to night on the delayed train Major J O Hutchinson who was one of a party of thirteen persons to start around the world

When seen by the reporter of the Examiner this afternoon Major Hutchinson said

We left Ogden on the first train that was allowed to start out after the bridge was repaired and the people on that train came up to ours There were about 500 or 600 people on the two trains and everything was in confusion Men women and children were crying and praying Old men and young men bellowed and took their turn There was a long line of mules packed to the hearts edge

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

How the Delegates Passed the Day Among the Churches

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 1 —The delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Correction were entertained this morning among all the churches the meetings being held in the hotels and the center of the city in accordance with individual preference

Special services were held at the First Unitarian church which were attended by many members of the conference In the pulpit with Dr Horatio Stebbins D D pastor were Rev I H Wines Rev H L Hurlbut Rev J Chester and Rev John Fee well known in the services Dr Stebbins delivered a noteworthy sermon from the text I will esteem more precious than fine gold Isaiah xiii 12.

The afternoon session proceeded from the second chapter of Peter was the text of the first Rev Dr Gillespie s sermon at the Trinity Episcopal church this morning Dr Gillespie is president of the national conference of charities and corrections, and a practical sermon

A number of delegates attended services at St Quentin prison this morning, and listened to a very interesting and impressive address by A C Byers one of the delegates to the conference and for many years chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary During the course of his remarks many convicts were seen to shed tears

The mass meeting of charity people and others was held with delegates in the First Congregational church in the evening The subject for consideration was The Organization of Charity in Large Cities and the speakers were from those whose large experience in the work entitled them to a hearing

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

The San Francisco Theaters.

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 12— Kit, the Arkansaw Traveler has drawn crowded houses at the Alcazar every night this week It will serve another week and then be succeeded by McKee Rankin supported by the Alcazar stock company

Margaret Mather will appear at the California theater to morrow night Gretchen to be given three nights and the remainder of the week will be taken up with Romeo and Juliet

The Bush street theater will present Our Irish Visitors which Murray and Murphy are the stars for another week There is not much in the play and it can hardly be called anything but a variety show

Signor Sig Hermann the magician will come to the theater and give a new programme of magic

To morrow night the Tivoli opera house will produce Theodora The Vow of Love will alternate with Theodora

At the Orpheum to morrow night Business is Business will be put on

Tried to Kill His Son

SANTA CRUZ Sept 15—At Bachville last evening John Hogarty attempted to shoot his 20 year old son James in the head The lad struck the pistol as it went off the bullet going between his arm and body and narrowly missing two small children of the shooter who took to the woods and is being hunted by a posse of officers Hogarty is a old time miner in that section and has several times been in liquor, tried to kill members of the family

A Raid on Chinese Gamblers.

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 15—About midnight last night the police raided a number of fan tan games in Chinatown and succeeded in capturing sixty players who were locked up at the city prison Besides capturing the players the tools and implements and about $1800 in money were secured

The Iroquois Off on a Cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 15—The United States steamer Iroquois which has been recently repaired at Mare Island navy yard sailed for Honolulu to day on a three years' cruise among the islands of the Pacific

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 15—Arrived—Bark Sagamore Port Hadlock Departed—Bark Lemplar Seattle

Clearing House Returns

BOSTON Sept 15—A table compiled from dispatches from the managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States and Canada shows that the total gross exchanges for the week ended September 14 were $1 066 209 435 an increase of 7 3 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year

Cox's Wealthy Man

WASHINGTON, Sept 15—The late Congressman S S Cox was a large real estate owner in his city His real estate interests on New Hampshire avenue are said to amount to about $1 000 000

Jem Smith Will Fight Slavin.

LONDON Sept 15—Jem Smith has agreed to fight Slavin the Australian champion for £400 Smith will also box Peter Jackson the colored pugilist ten rounds for £1000

The Colfax Foundry Burned

COLFAX W T Sept 15—The Colfax foundry was totally destroyed by fire last evening Loss $9 000 insurance $3 000 It will be rebuilt

Personal

NEW YORK Sept 15—T C Judkins San Francisco correspondent of THE OREGONIAN is here accompanied by his wife

The King of Holland Weaker

THE HAGUE Sept 15—The king of Holland has again weakened, and his condition is serious

Death of a Prominent Bulgarian

PARIS Sept 15—M Stevenoff, president of the Bulgarian cabinet died to day

THE DREDGE DIGGING AWAY

The Channel Already Cut for More Than Half a Mile

The dredge turned over by the city to the government, and set to work by Major Jones, United States engineer, to cut a channel through Postoffice bar, is progressing admirably with that work

The channel will be about a mile long and it is already cut for half that distance The dredge has been no trouble or breakages on account of snags, as the government snag puller is stationed on the bar and when a snag is encountered removes it at once, and the dredge proceeds with its work

There will be a better showing made in removing obstructions to navigation from the rivers this season than ever before and after work is closed this fall it is not likely there will be any more trouble from bars in the rivers for when they are once removed a little work every year or two will keep the channel clear

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No 121 First street, corner Washington, office Northern Pacific Railroad

Atlantic Ocean Travel.

For rates and steamer reservations call at Northern Pacific ticket office, No 121 First street, corner Washington

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific railroad the vestibuled sleeper and dining car line Office No 121 First street cor Washington

Kidd s Cough Syrup costs a quarter. Will cure coughs, colds and sore throat.

SEAL FISHING AT OKHOTSK

Governor Pennoyer Visits the Place in Time to Hold Law Boys of Salmon Fishing Out of Trouble

Last Friday Governor Pennoyer received a letter from Washington stating that a petition had been forwarded to the governor asking that he extend the time for the seal fishing in Washington waters that they have taken up from the Indian which they are using The writer further stated that they had written to the fish commissioners but did not know the rules etc

The governor upon receipt of this letter wired saying anything to the fish commissioners that he could not for him who was then at Port Townsend He accordingly sent a letter to that effect which reached Olympia on the 6th The steamer stopped at Port Townsend and took on two boxes of fish The governor telegraphed Mr Reed to send him some more upon his return to Portland Saturday evening stating that one of the fish commissioners had left and asking him to attend to the matter

It is claimed by the owner of the Cobb fishery in question that the fishery is not a close month in Washington territory that if the law is enforced the Columbia river upon that shore is not all the fishermen pay for any there is no foundation whatever to that claim and no matter in what part of the Columbia river the fish are caught the person catching or having them during the month of September is guilty of a violation of the Oregon law and can be punished within the jurisdiction of the state

The second section of the act admitting Oregon to the Union provided that the law of Oregon should have concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia and all the rivers and waters bordering on the said state of Oregon so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said state and every other state or territory or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same About two years ago Judge Taylor in a case brought by the fish commissioners at Astoria decided that the jurisdiction of Oregon extended to the Washington shore and that any person fishing during September which is close month in Oregon and not in Washington would be liable to the penalties of the Oregon law in violation of it upon the river or within the state

The fish commissioners of course will of this decision and of the liability to the law of those fishing in the river Columbia during this month and consequently there can be no doubt about their proceeding at once to enforce the law said the governor yesterday The owner of the Cobb fishery ought to be satisfied with big profits taking the season as he is allowed by law to fish as they very greatly exceed those of any other fishery on the river During several days in last July he caught and sold on an average over $800 worth of fish a day At favorable time with his appliances he is enabled to catch over ten tons a day It would then seem as though he should be content to stop fishing when the law says he must and when all the poor fishermen who earn but a few dollars a day at the peril of their lives, stop in obedience to law

IS IT DETERIORATING?

A Wheat Shipper Claims That Willamette Valley Wheat Is Getting Poorer—His Reasons

Looking at a lot of wheat on one of the wharves yesterday a shipper said The wheat of the Willamette valley is deteriorating The favorite old white winter wheat, which has been grown so long and which made such white flour is getting mixed with red wheat several carloads have been rejected on that account

What that will make the wettest flour is always in the best demand and bring the highest price and this is why valley wheat has always brought more than Walla Walla wheat There can be plenty of wheat secured which will make yellow flour, but wheat which will make the finest grades of flour is not so plentiful Throughout the valley the grain is getting thicker and the wheat losing its strength, and the white wheat is getting red or so mixed with red that it will not rank as first class"

What is the occasion of this? asked a reporter

It is because the farmers do not pay attention enough to changing their seed They should import new seed If the farmers would take up the seed question they would find it more beneficial than politics, or prohibition An effort was made to get them to introduce the Scotch Fife wheat a short time since and some millers offered to pay five cents a bushel more for this variety, but the farmers could not favor the scheme as it would be done to give our wheat strength as if the strength is not in the wheat good flour cannot be made from it

Why do not farmers of the Inland Empire raise the white wheat if it is worth more?"

It does not do as well in that section as other varieties

Have the farmers there paid any attention to changing seed?"

Yes, some of them sowed "blue stem" two years ago, and there crop brought $2 per ton more the same as the valley wheat and sold on the San Francisco market as No, 1 California wheat This year it is shriveled and will not grade so high, and if the shriveled wheat is used for seed it will be bad for the crop The crop of the Inland Empire furnishes about 250 000 tons for export and if the value of this could be increased $2 per ton it would make half a million dollars difference to the farmer of that section.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 15—Arrived—Str Point Loma Gray s harbor, str State of California Portland bk Sagamore, Port Hadlock Sailed—Haw str Australia Honolulu, Bk str Southern California, Cape St Vincent sch Zampa Columbia river, sch Webfoot coa twise, sch Neptune Coos bay, ship Cyrus Wakefield, San Francisco sch Louis Welch coastwise str Ajax Coos bay str Willamette Valley, Yaquina bay; str Arcata Coos bay, bk Pemplin Seattle str Oregon Portland, sch George C Perkins Puget Sound

PORT BLAKELEY Sept 15—Sailed—Bk Colusa Melbourne

ASTORIA Sept 15—2 A M—Stmr Dunsmuir arrived down, passed out 7 o'clock. Stmr Idaho arrived in 2 P M Stmr General Miles, arrived in 4 P M

PORT CANBY Sept 15.—5 P M—Weather calm, bar smooth

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Don't be a nuisance cure that cough with Kidd s Cough Syrup 25 cents.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted "APHRODITINE" or money to cure Is Sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of the vous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion over indulgence such as Loss of Brain Power Wakefulness Nocturnal Emissions Lancorrhea Dizziness Weak Memory Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity Price $1 00 a box 6 Boxes for $5 00 Sent by mail on receipt of price

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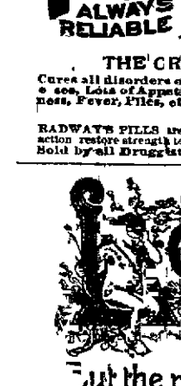

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Churches and Sabbath

IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Boston Still Leads New York in National League Race.

Many Fighters Want a Go at La Blanche han to Fight Ellingsworth—Records in Champion Sculling Contests

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS TO DATE

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	Played	Won	Lost
Boston	111	71	40
New York	110	70	40
Philadelphia	111	61	50
Chicago	116	58	58
Cleveland	114	55	59
Indianapolis	119	51	68
Pittsburg	116	49	67
Washington	107	39	68

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	Played	Won	Lost
Brooklyn	113	77	36
St. Louis	114	72	42
Baltimore	112	68	44
Athletic	112	68	44
Cincinnati	116	62	54
Kansas City	115	48	67
Columbus	117	45	72
Louisville	115	24	91

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE	Played	Won	Lost
Oakland	65	37	28
San Francis

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IN THE FIELD OF SPORT.

Boston Still Leads New York in the National League Race.

Many Fighters Want a Go at La Blanche--Mahan to Fight Ellingsworth--Records Made in Champion Sculling Contests.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS TO DATE.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	111	71	40	.640
New York	110	70	40	.636
Philadelphia	111	69	42	.621
Chicago	116	58	58	.500
Cleveland	119	51	68	.428
Indianapolis	118	49	67	.422
Pittsburg	107	39	68	.364
Washington				

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won	Lost	Pct
Brooklyn	113	77	36	.681
St. Louis	115	72	43	.626
Baltimore	112	57	47	.549
Athletic	113	53	48	....
Cincinnati	116	52	63	....
Kansas City	115	48	66	.417
Columbus	117	45	69	.410
Louisville	115	24	91	.209

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Pct
Oakland	65	37	28	.569
San Francisco	68	38	30	.558
Stockton	68	33	35	.485
Sacramento	67	26	41	.388

BASEBALL NOTES.

Roge Connor has made over 1000 put outs.

Indianapolis has tried eight different pitchers this season.

Pitcher Nava, brother of Leon the Reds' pitcher, has been signed by St. Paul.

Pitcher Conway will report for duty upon the return of the Pittsburgs to that city.

Shortstop of the Louisvilles had not failed to make a hit in fourteen consecutive games, but he could lost twenty-one games by one run as easily as he might as well have lost them by a dozen.

The little ball club hailing from Chicago has reached Buffalo. It is drawing good crowds.

Pitcher Knock may go to one of the California clubs if Washington waives claim on his services.

Glenn Myers, whose services have been claimed by the Cleveland club, says that he is not yet ready to join.

A batted ball struck Egan Sutton's arm with such force that the veteran will become crippled up for a while.

All the Eastern papers are agitating the double umpire system. It deserves a trial as all other systems have failed.

Pitcher Gabelhouse of the Tannatown Indians, but a club while pitching a game at that place broke his arm in delivering the ball.

Bignan has got to be one of the big hitters in the Detroit nine and bats out doubles, triples and even home runs with great frequency.

As long as Cincinnati bombards umpires off playing games with beer bottles it is not eligible to league membership.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Nearly seven games Tiernan has failed to get two to bat safely. There is not a player in the country who has done nearly as well as his.

It is said that the days of Pitcher Lovett are numbered. It cost the Brooklyn club about $3000 to secure him and he draws a salary of $5000.

Next season the double umpire system will be adopted and without an exception the catcher while close up under the bat will constitute a strike.—*New York Herald.*

The great question in the East is: Will Monday after the run the American Association or will the association run him? It looks as if the association will hold its own.

Probably the most ardent devotees of baseball in Washington are the daughters of ex-Secretary Baird. They attend nearly every game and freely applaud the good plays on both sides.

President Young has approved Manager Mutrie's suggestions that two umpires shall officiate in all games to be played between the New York and Boston clubs for the rest of the season.

It seems likely now that the Brooklyn club will equal last year's record in playing the full number of scheduled games—140. They have but three postponed games and the same time to play them off.

There will be some big changes made in the Columbus club next season. Manager Buckenberger says but the outfield will remain the same but the changes will be made in the infield and in the pitching and catching department of the club.

Sportively inclined fellows in this neck of the woods are making wagers that the Hoosiers will finish the season ahead of the Clevelands. Outsiders needn't forward any cash to cover these offers as they are ready takers at home.—*Indianapolis Sun.*

Mark Baldwin says "I like playing in the association much better than playing in the league. The salaries and treatment given the players are greater and better and there is more genuine fun and good fellowship among the players."—*Sporting Life.* No wonder. An on released him.

Ever since Mr Stern has been at the head of the Cincinnati club he has never had a player off without pay no matter how richly they deserved it. Elmer Smith was let off without pay some weeks ago by Manager Selmelz for his poor work but when the payday rolled around Mr Stern ordered that he be given his salary in full.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Athletic club is willing to trade Welch for Duffee and $1800. Von der Ahe offered $1 00. The Athletics would have given Lyons for Latham, but will not part with Welch on an even trade for any fielder in the country and they consider him worth at least $1800 more than Duffee. It is probable that Lyons and Latham may yet be traded but it is not likely that Welch will be given up by the Athletics.

IN THE RING.

Dempsey's New York friends say they will back him for $10 000 against the Marine for a fight with skin gloves.

Sailor Brown not being satisfied with one Golden Gate Club asking for a chance to fight Mike Lucie.

Billy Shannon who is matched to fight Peady Smith on the 16th at the Occidental Club San Francisco has had to suspend training for several days on account of a sore throat. Smith is diligently pursuing his respective duties at his station and will be in shape for that Saturday when he is the favorite will have to hump himself to win.

The directors of the California Athletic Club have rejected a dispatch from the London club of London asking permission for Peter Jackson to box Jem Smith ten rounds for a purse of $6000.

Billy McFarlin has been matched to fight Joe Elingsworth in Los Angeles. This is a sad come down for Joe as he who two months ago scornfully refused a big purse to fight Mike Lucie because the latter had been beaten by LaBlanche.

A number of Eastern fighters are talking through the newspapers of coming out to fight LaBlanche in the California club, but they all want skin tight gloves. Baseball bats or brass knuckles might as well be named by the bluffers as the police will allow no weapons but big five-ounce boxing gloves.—*Chronicle.*

Tommy Warren's hand has go well once more and he is getting into shape at Alameda for his match with Lushish Murphy in the California Club on the 24th. The Englishman's condition is not remarkably good. The $200 posted as a guaranty for Warren's appearance in the ring was put up by Donaldson who will be very likely to see that he does not forfeit his money.

Pat Jay in Last night's writer of fistic matters says that he sees Johnny Reagan is coming to Conform to fighting Young Mitchell. He is only going a long way to get a licking. Mitchell is already to[illegible] and hard as nails so that he will have no trouble in getting down to the 117 pound limit at which the men must weigh in before the fight. Mitchell is a level headed young fellow and while he is wonderfully compact and strong he does not propose to handicap himself against superior weight when he can get men to come to his favorite notch. If Dempsey had been equally cautious and made no such handicap the Marine come down to an ideal weight he might have faced fairer better.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

TURF TOPICS.

The horses that took part in the fall meeting of the Fort and Speed Association were shipped to Salem yesterday.

It is reported that Captain S S Brown has begun a libel suit against the New York *Herald* claiming $100 000 damages. The *Herald* printed some severe criticisms on the running of Captain Brown's horses about a month ago.

The fall meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club will begin on Tuesday, September 17 and continue every week day to Monday, September 30. The stable of Mr J B Haggin is not represented in the list of stake nominations. It seems, therefore, that the unfortunate long tract Salvator controversy is not by any means been forgotten by the great California turfman.

CHAMPION SCULLING RECORDS.

Appended is a table of the sculling contests for the world's championship together with the distance rowed and the time made. It shows that the Beach Gundaur race was the quickest over the Thames championship course. The Australian course is 3 miles 330 yards, and the Thames 3 miles 440 yards. The term P to M means Putney to Mortlake.

Year	Winner.	Loser.	M. S.
1831	C Campbell beat C Williams P to M, September 8		— —
1838	C Campbell beat R Coombes P to M, November 1		— —
1846	R Coombes beat C Campbell P to M, August 19		20 15
1854	R Coombes beat R Newell, 1 to M, September 29		23 46
1861	R Coombes beat T Mackham P to M, May 7		26 5
1869	T Cole beat R. Coombes, P to M, May		26 10
1870	T Cole beat R. Coombes, P to M, October 11		23 35
1874	J Messenger beat T Cole P to M, November 9		24 25
1877	H Kelley beat J Messenger P to M, May 1		24 20
1879	R Chambers beat H Kelley P to M, September 2		25
1880	R. Chambers beat J White P to M, September 18		23 10
1882	R Chambers beat G W Everson, 1 to M April 14		5 —
1883	R Chambers beat J Green, P to M June 16		25 25
1885	H Kelley beat R Chambers P to M, August 8		23 26
1886	H Kelley beat Hamill on Tyne July 3		24 30
1886	H Kelley beat Hamill on Tyne, July 5		— —
1886	R. Chambers beat J Sadler, P to M November 22		24 4
1887	H Kelley beat R Chambers on Tyne May 6		21 47
1888	J Bonforth beat H Kelley P to M November 17		23 15
1874	J H Sadler beat R Bagnall P to M April 17		24 15
1875	J H Sadler beat R W Boyd P to M November 15		26 5
1876	E Trickett beat J H Sadler P to M, June 27		24 40
1877	R. W. Boyd beat W Nicholson, on Tyne March 19		25 40
1877	R W Boyd beat J Higgins P to M, May 5		23 24
1878	J Higgins beat R W Boyd P to M October 8		24 10
1878	J Higgins beat R W Boyd, on Tyne January 14		foul
1878	J Higgins beat W Elliott, P to M June 3		4 28
1878	W Elliott beat R W Boyd P to M September 17		foul
1879	W Elliott beat J Higgins, on Tyne, February 15 17		22 1
1879	E Hanlan beat W Elliott on Tyne, June 16		21 21
1880	E Hanlan beat E Trickett P to M., November 15		0 12
1881	E Hanlan beat E C Laycock, P to M February 14		23 41
1882	E Hanlan beat P W Boyd on Tyne, April 3		21 25
1880	E Hanlan beat F Trickett, P to M May 2		28 0
1884	E Hanlan beat C Laycock on Nepean river N S W August 16		— —
1884	W Beach beat E Hamilton on Parramatta river N S W August 16		19 —
1885	Beach beat Clifford, on Parramatta, January 31		20 0
1885	Beach beat Hanlan, on Parramatta, March 28		21
1886	Beach beat J Gaudaur, P to M., September 11		20
1886	Beach beat Wallace Ross, P to M Sept. 25		23 5
1888	Beach beat Hanlan Nepean, N S W December 1		19 —
1888	Peter Kemp beat Hanlan Australia		21 —
1889	Peter Kemp beat Hanlan Australia		21 —

While Beach has the best record in champion sculling races, Charles Pettgrew rowed the fastest all around race. He defeated Peter Kemp and Jackson Gaudaur. Trickett and La Cook were famous runners.

HUYSLER'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Imparts New Energy to the Brain.

Giving the feeling and sense of increased intellectual power.

Notice to Travellers.

For Atlantic steamship tickets call at Union ticket office, No 81 First street. State rooms reserved by telegraph.

ALBINA REPORTER'S WORK.

The Tax-Payers Vote Down the Water Bond Proposition.

A Special Meeting of the Council Held—Pleasant Surprise Party—Efficient Officer—Success of Ball—Extended.

An adjourned meeting of the Albina council was held Friday evening September 13.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The bonds of J W Pettenger as police judge were approved by the mayor.

The petition of L A Lindsess and others for improvement and extension of Williams avenue read and referred to street committee.

The communication of E C Lewis to supply water etc on motion was laid on the table.

Report of street committee in relation to the removal of a building on Stark street accepted.

From the city surveyor with regard to Goldsmith street bridge referred to street committee.

William Donlon one of the school directors addressed the council in relation to the location of a schoolhouse near Morris street.

On motion the committee on streets and public property were instructed to meet with the school directors and confer with them in relation to said school building.

CLAIMS.

The following claims were allowed:

Albina Co	$77 50
Elliott & Thompson	1 00
F I Bond	20 01
David Seel	7 00

R S Cover rent of room for election purposes, referred to finance committee.

ORDINANCES.

Changing the grade on Bell road street and providing for the time and manner of improving the same passed.

Changing the grade of Knott street and providing for the time and manner of improving the same read third time and passed.

Moved and seconded that the surveyor be instructed to cut both the grade at the intersection of Margaretta avenue and San Antonio street to conform to the railroad track carried.

On motion Henry Benning was allowed to change his lot from corner to Peter Schaun. Council then adjourned.

WATER BONDS VOTED DOWN.

The special election held Saturday in Albina to decide whether the city should issue bonds for its own water works or not passed off very quietly. The number of votes cast was 150 in favor of the bonds and 91 against. Below is the number of votes cast in each ward:

	For Bonds	Against
First ward	18	13
Second ward	10	24
Third ward	7	21

Not [illegible] manifested on the subject and the figures [illegible] the polling room posted [illegible] fish yarns to while away the time they waited for the voters who straggled in [illegible] Some enterprising [illegible] number of [illegible] which were stuck up on all sides of the [illegible] failed to raise any enthusiasm or discussion.

A SLIPPERY PATH.

A very pleasant surprise party was given Saturday evening at the residence of Mr J A Rand in honor of Miss Eva Linton, who has been a visitor for several months. The evening was spent socially and pleasantly, as such affairs generally are. Among those present were Misses Lillie Aggie and Carrie Armbery, Myra Linton, Bertha Rand, Miss Lottie Boggs, Miss Agnes Fitzpatrick, Miss Minnie Linton, Messrs R Mercer, J Sample, Lester J Orton, C Boggs, Dr Holcomb and Professor Young.

A SUCCESSFUL BALL.

The ball given by the Ladies' Union Relief society Friday evening at Albina was a decided success socially and financially. The attendance was quite large and many attended from over the river. The festivities were kept up until 3 A M when the merry crowd dispersed well pleased with [illegible] and a good cause. [illegible] enjoyable evening. The receipts of the ball were quite [illegible] and will add much to the funds for the Relief Association.

A FINE[illegible] OFFICER.

The energetic road supervisor, D C Stone, appeared to the county court for an order to open Mississippi avenue to the St Johns road to be used as a county road. This has been granted and he is now preparing to clear the [illegible] and [illegible] a comfortable and fine cut officer and has accomplished more work on the public roads of Albina than has ever been done before.

BOND EXTENDED.

The bond for the block of ground donated by Mr Matthew Patton to the Ladies Relief society has been extended to August 1890. This is done to give the society ample time to erect their building.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

The majority of newspaper readers who read their favorite matters part cursory are so prone to [illegible] judgment on everything in the reading line that appears in newspaper columns and that judgment is that an advertisement is read the others. In addition to [illegible] question the truth of [illegible] references which [illegible] has cost many much hard [illegible] [illegible] we have still 1150 lots which are to be sold cheaper than property not at present in the field for and the two due to encourage [illegible] amount to talk larger. One on we state [illegible] truth. We are not selling out all of our property—far from it—but we are seeking to [illegible] the value of our unsold property within the next sixty days the public will know of new and important enterprises to be started in La Grande, each of which will encourage immigration there. In day La Grande has the most promising future of any inland town in Oregon. Nothing but a universal panic will defeat this city from having 10 000 population in two to three years. It would not surprise its people to know that the census gives us over half that number now. These lots in Wisdom's addition are within three to five minutes walk from the business center of the town. The prices range but [illegible] per lot to [illegible] pure lots even [illegible] in good growing town. If you want first choice send your draft. Such [illegible] money receive the first day of sale will take first and best lots. Sale October 5 per cent off for cash or full price half note half cash. Address [illegible] Room 1 Grant or [illegible] Evans [illegible] and Sard street.

A NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY.

Electricity long used in the laboratory for experimental purposes on a small scale before the public is an agent of power to do the work and in the affairs of everyday life. Electricity power to drive machinery can be utilized at the distance of miles from its source, and by electricity—thanks to Mr Edison's recent discovery—our streets and houses are lighted more brilliantly than by gas, at a less than one half the cost. All the research by the public at large there is still another field in which the use of electricity is rapidly working a profound reformation—the field of medical science. The following remarkable cures performed by Dr Darrin, shows the new uses for electricity:

Catarrh Bronchitis and Consumption Cured.

Editor Oregonian—Being a constant reader of your widely circulated paper and noticing the great interest you are taking to reflect the ills cited to Drs Darrin I will lend my name to the long list of cures performed by them. Fifteen years ago catarrhal and bronchial troubles commenced to annoy me, and seven years later complicated lung trouble showed itself. All efforts to cure were futile until coming under Dr Darrin's electric treatment one year ago. Now I am happy to say I am cured. I by means spent on the O R & N R R and will [illegible] answer any questions may desire. 000 Stark st, Portland. J A LINDSLEY.

Electricity Cured Me.

Editor Oregonian—For five years I have been afflicted with [illegible] which [illegible] rheumatism. With Dr Darrin's electric treatment the ringing noises are all gone and I feel the hearing fully restored. I [illegible] and can be referred to [illegible] Fourth and Stark streets. MRS JOHN RAYMOND.

Drs Darrin's Place of Business.

Drs Darrin can be consulted free at 253 Fifth street corner of Main. Portland. Office hours from 10 to 4 o'clock daily except Tuesdays 10 to 1. Special attention to diseases, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhea, stricture, spermatorrhea, seminal weakness, loss of desire of sexual power in man or woman, catarrh and deafness are combatted by and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed, and never published in the papers. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctors office. Inquiries answered and circulars sent free.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

The various.

DR. HELENA J. RICE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Albina, Oregon. 5-7 to 8.

DR. A. E. WAKELEY, 215 First st., Office hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Residence 20 Eighth st.

DR. MAGNAHEE, SPECIALIST, CHRONIC diseases and diseases of the throat and lungs. Office and residence 209 Yamhill st., between Second and Third. Portland, Or.

Lawyers.

BARNETT & LOW, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at Law, rooms 46 and 47 Stark block, Portland, Or.

PHILLIPS, LAMAR & PHILLIPS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Portland, Oregon, Chamberlain building, Washington D C.

Artists.

MRS. J. H. BARCHUS, STUDIO 149½ THIRD st. Instruction given in [illegible] and [illegible].

CLARA H. MARTIN, 5 NOTTAGE WASHington's Portrait and Landscape Lessons given.

PORTLAND ART SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 16. Mrs. L. C. Young, Miss A. J. Smith, 160 3rd st.

MRS. OSMON ROYAL, 107 THIRD st. Classes in flower figure and [illegible] in oil and water colors. Every [illegible] drawing paste [illegible] tapestry painting. Studio opens September 14.

Architects.

OTTO KLEEMAN, ROOM 12 DEKUM BUILDing. Elevator. Plans and specifications.

Civil Engineer.

J. PHIPPS, ROOM 5 SECOND FLOOR. Abington Building, Portland.

Music.

COOKS MUSICAL INSTITUTE THE FALL Term begins Sept 2. Apply each day for hours.

PROFESSIONAL SINGER, voice culture, piano organ vocal classes, 25 years experience. 100 Clay.

GUITAR, BANJO, VIOLIN, PIANO AND BANJO instructor. Prof. E. A. Smith, 118 Fifth st.

PROF. H. PFINGSTEL'S MUSIC EMPORIUM, 17 Washington st., corner Water. 283 Alder.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART, 139 THIRD ST. Mrs. Wertschkul director. 30 Alder.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, ETC. REPAIRED. VIOLINS Violins given. Old violins made or [illegible]. PROF. TRUE SHARP, 178 H. st. Music [illegible] and violin [illegible] Cook Musical [illegible] the duet [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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PORTLAND, OREGO

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PORTLAND'S BIG MILLS.

What Are Known to the Portland as "Weidler's Mills."

A GOOD SHOWING FOR THIS YEAR

Willamette Steam Mill, Lumbering Co. the Largest Manufacturing in Portland.

[illegible] of what is known [illegible] the Northwest to- [illegible] was first established in [illegible] Mr. George W. [illegible] had long been [illegible]s of this city, and [illegible] his embarking in [illegible]rtland on his own [illegible]t active interest [illegible] with the early [illegible] California rail- [illegible] one of the Southern [illegible]land and San Fran- [illegible]-day at the head of [illegible] the largest, of the [illegible] enterprises of the [illegible] the Pacific North- [illegible] mills of the Wil- [illegible] Lumbering & Manu- [illegible] manufacture all kinds of [illegible]s, sash, doors and [illegible] are provided with the [illegible] improved sawmill machin- [illegible] mill on the coast. This company [illegible] one in Portland that ships lum- [illegible]ucts in any considerable [illegible] to supply the demand of both [illegible]ic and foreign markets during the [illegible] these mills were kept running [illegible] capacity night and day for a [illegible]ime, and during that time their [illegible] between 175,000 and 200,000 feet [illegible] per hour.

[illegible]and of the Portland market [illegible] time is for seasoned lumber, [illegible]and at all seasons of the [illegible] of the above company are [illegible] large yards, in which an im- [illegible] of lumber is kept stored. These [illegible] area of ten blocks, and the [illegible] to reserve stock kept constantly on [illegible] this mill is upwards of 10,000,000 [illegible] else has been the attention paid [illegible] matter of seasoned lumber by the [illegible] of the company, that it is now [illegible] to get the best seasoned stock at [illegible] any time desired. Their lum- [illegible]ired from logs obtained from the [illegible]r districts of the lower Columbia, [illegible] primest in this market. The com- [illegible]s two tow boats constantly em- [illegible]ming rafts of logs to the mill [illegible] other river work in connection [illegible]extensive business, and in all that [illegible]ken up a perfect lumber plant they [illegible] have one of the most complete [illegible] in the West.

[illegible] now invested in the plant of [illegible] mill, consists of $750,000. This [illegible] capital. During the year 1888 [illegible] was about 50,000,000 [illegible] the present year these same [illegible] nearly 50,000,000 feet. [illegible]constantly employed in their [illegible] over 250 men, and their an- [illegible] is about $750,000. The greater [illegible] their outside shipments are sent [illegible]ing into even the Chicago market, [illegible] present time are making large [illegible] shipments of their lumber to [illegible]nia. They send considerable lumber [illegible] ports during the season, although [illegible] shipments heretofore have [illegible]regular. In connection with their [illegible]alifornia business the company has [illegible]ard lumber yards at Los Angeles and [illegible] in this state, where they keep, as [illegible] their Portland yards, a large re- [illegible] of the best seasoned lumber. An [illegible] the importance of their outside ship- [illegible]ing trade at the present is contained [illegible]ment that their regular shipments [illegible] markets now comprise sixty- [illegible] per week. The Willamette Steam [illegible]bering and Manufacturing Com- [illegible] to-day in a very prosperous condi- [illegible] the work that they have done in [illegible]ward stimulating the manufactur- [illegible]elopment of Portland is not only of [illegible]able value to the city itself but to the [illegible] Northwest.

H. K. RANKIN.

One of the Important Sash, Door and Blind Factories of the City.

Mr. H. K. Rankin, the present owner and [illegible]or of the large sash and door busi- [illegible] this gentleman is now so success- [illegible]conducting, is a young man of ability [illegible] three years ago took hold of his present [illegible] with a rim that presaged success from [illegible]ery beginning. Under this gentleman's [illegible]agement the business has at least [illegible]d in volume, and he is to-day doing [illegible]siness that reaches to all parts of Oregon [illegible] Washington, and at certain seasons of [illegible]ar to even Idaho and Colorado. Dur- [illegible] present year he has made improve- [illegible]s to his mill and grounds to the cost of [illegible] and he has to-day one of the most [illegible] establishments of the kind on this [illegible] coast. Even with his largely [illegible] quarters he is at present running [illegible] its fullest capacity and his business is [illegible] increasing in volume.

[illegible]e business that Mr. Rankin is to-day [illegible]ducting was first started in this city in [illegible] under the name of the Portland Plan- [illegible]g mills, by W. P. Lewis & Co. It was run [illegible]nder this management for some two years, [illegible]when this firm was succeeded by F. E. Beach [illegible]& Co., under the name of the Oregon Door [illegible]Company, who, after a two years' incumb- [illegible]ancy, were in turn succeeded by the Pacific [illegible]Planing Mills. Mr. Rankin took hold of the [illegible]business in 1885, and he is the immediate [illegible]successor of the latter company. He is now [illegible]manager and proprietor. The latter gen- [illegible]tleman from the very first day that he as- [illegible]sumed the management of the affairs of this [illegible]business has been most aggressive in his [illegible]policy of conducting his business. As a re- [illegible]sult his factory has had all the business it [illegible]could take care of.

NORTH PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds, Also Carriages and Wagons of All Descriptions.

The business of the North Pacific Manufacturing Company is at present conducted as a carriage, sash, door and blind factory combined. The carriage department was first established in 1881, but it was not until two years ago that the sash and door department was added. In both of these departments this company now gives constant employment to fifty hands, all experienced workmen, and the total value of their product in both factories for the present year will be nearly $200,000. The expenditures of this one firm for raw material alone during 1889, will be in the neighborhood of $70,000. The ground on which these works are located is the property of Mr. Jackson, the senior member of the firm, and is valued together with the buildings on it at $30,000. It has long been the endeavor of this gentleman to encourage the building up of the wagon and carriage industry in Portland. In this venture he has met with fair success, his greatest obstacle having been to overcome the prejudice in the minds of the people here that Eastern work was the best, while the fact is that it is far inferior to that turned out of his factory in this city. He has succeeded in overcoming this in a large measure and his vehicles to-day may be seen on both the streets of Portland and all over the Northwest. Associated in the sash and door business with Mr. Jackson is Mr. Charles B. Hand, whose interests are confined to this department of the business alone. These gentlemen now find a ready market here for the total output of their factory and are at present running their factory to its fullest capacity.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Kinds of Show Cases—Their Portland Factory.

Dixon, Borgeson & Co., of this city, are the only manufacturers of show cases in the Northwest, and the only ones on the coast north of San Francisco. The business of this firm was first established in this city in 1886 under the firm name of Dixon, Bernstein & Co. Two years later, however, on the retirement of Mr. Bernstein, the firm name was changed to Dixon, Borgeson & Co. This firm now does a most extensive business in the manufacture of all kinds of show cases, their product finding a ready market in all parts of the Northwest. The same firm has a house in San Francisco. The Portland house is under the direct supervision of Mr. Robert Latke, the resident partner, a practical workman of many years' experience.

BIG LUMBER YARDS.

The E. R. Duniway Lumber Company, East Portland.

THEIR IMMENSE RESERVE STOCK

The Only Steam Lumber Dealer in the Northwest—Large and Regular Shipments to Outside Points.

The lumber trade of this city and East Portland at the present writing aggregates about $2,000,000 per annum. Chief among those who ship all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, is The H. R. Duniway Lumber Company, whose wharves, planing mill, dry house, warehouses and sheds are located at the foot of J street, East Portland. The company was organized and began operations in March, 1887, under the firm name of H. R. Duniway & Company. Business was continued under that title until June 15 of the present year, when the company was incorporated under the present title. The capital stock of the company at the present time is $100,000. The company now keeps constantly in stock about 2,000,000 feet of lumber and about 1,000,000 shingles. Supplies are obtained from the mills along the shores of the Columbia river and its tributaries, where the forests have not yet been culled of the choicest timber. Hence a large portion of the company's lumber is clear and free from defects. About one-half of their lumber is shipped to Colorado, Utah, Montana, Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon and the remainder is disposed of at home and shipped via different lines of railroad traversing the state. The business of the company is rapidly increasing, demanding the constant enlargement of their shipping and yard facilities. Among the latter may be mentioned a six-room Sturtevant hot air dry kiln, (the only one in this market) by means of which the company makes a great saving to its customers in freights on all lumber shipped by rail. The rapid settlement of the interior, where timber is scarce, and over a vast area of which not a tree can be seen as far as the eye can reach, gives increasing impetus to their trade. The company's facilities for receiving and shipping lumber and timber are ample to meet every requirement of their business. All of their supplies are brought to their docks by barges, towed by tug boats. By means of a steam derrick these supplies are easily transferred to their wharves, loaded on wagons or trucks, and either conveyed to the cars for shipment or placed at once in the yards or kilns. A tramway connecting with the Southern Pacific railroad is constructed to the eastern extension of their yards, where cars are conveniently loaded. The company pays out for lumber and shingles about $150,000 annually, and as their business extends in the future, their outlay of money for stock will increase in corresponding ratio. They employ on an average about forty men, and their pay roll at the present time reaches in the neighborhood of $3,000 per annum. These hands all receive the highest wages paid this class of mechanics. At least two-thirds of these men have families and are residents within the city limits. At the rate that the business of the company is increasing, it will in a few years attain double or treble its present magnitude. Since the year 1887 its yearly volume of business has increased at least one-half, and during this time they have been constantly necessitated to enlarge their yard to meet the requirements of the augmenting current of business flowing in. It was a correct forecast of the future, formed by a knowledge of the demands of the country, at that time in its infancy stage of development, that led to the establishment of this great industry here, and the outcome of the venture has well proved the wisdom of this move on the part of this enterprising firm. Immigration was beginning to flow in from the East and the timberless districts east of the Cascades mountains was being rapidly populated by thrifty home builders. These facts foreshadowed an increased demand for all kinds of building and fencing material. The H. R. Duniway Lumber Company grasping the situation at once acted upon their judgment and organized for business. The officers of the company are H. R. Duniway, president and manager, and F. B. Morgan, secretary. Mr. Duniway is a native of Oregon. He has been identified with several important enterprises in this city, in all of which he has been uniformly successful. The business in which he is now engaged promises a most certain outcome, and also to yield increasing returns year by year. He is self-reliant and prompt to act, and just the man to have charge of any enterprise requiring the direction of a clear head and sound judgment.

EAST PORTLAND MILL AND FIXTURE CO.

A New Manufacturing Enterprise With a Capital Stock of $50,000.

Of no little importance to the East Side is the factory of the East Portland Mill and Fixture Company, recently opened on that side of the river. This company is incorporated under the laws of Oregon, with a subscribed capital stock of $40,000, a sufficient guarantee of the solvency of the institution. The present officers of the company are M. W. Parelius, president; E. M. Lambert, secretary and treasurer, and W. Nerdrum, manager. The business of this new incorporation is to make all kinds of mouldings and brackets, office and saloon fittings of whatever description, and to do fine interior work of all kinds. In its scope it is something more than mere local industry, its field not being confined to Portland or East Portland, alone, it being in a condition to successfully compete for the business of the entire Northwest. Even at this early stage of its establishment here the company is doing a very large piece of contract work for the new schoolhouse at Corvallis, and during the past month they turned out and shipped to Buckley, W. T., one of the finest mahogany-topped counters that was ever made in the Pacific Northwest. The company keeps constantly on the road a first-class solicitor, and they are in receipt of daily orders from almost every part of Oregon and Washington. Just at the present time the company has in its shop in East Portland work on hand to the value of about $4000, and while this is not an exceedingly large showing it is certainly a very satisfactory one, considering the limited time that they have been established here.

The Northwest abounds in woods that take a very high polish in work requiring a very high finish. All of these woods the company, of course, purchases here in the home market. For such woods as cherry, mahogony, black walnut and other very hard and expensive woods they are compelled to resort to the outside markets. The company's expenditures for material alone will run all the way from $700 to $1000 per month, and when they are once established it will in all probability greatly exceed this sum. The main building of the company, used as their mill is two stories in hight and basement which together with the other structures covers an area of about half a block. Numerous machines adapted to all kinds of turning, planing, etc., required in fine finishing work are kept in constant use, and the company is adding new and improved machinery just as fast as the requirements of their business call for it. On their payroll are nine men, all experienced workmen, and among these is one of the finest and most skillful fixture makers, carvers and craftsmen on the coast. A sufficient guarantee of the ability of this workman in this special line is the fact of his having formerly been one of the leading men employed by A. H. Revel & Co., of Chicago, the largest firm in their line west of New York.

It is the kind of push and energy displayed by the men who have taken hold of this enterprise that always wins in the long run. They grasped the situation by entering a field that has been heretofore unoccupied, and the very favorable outcome of their early venture here proves the wisdom of the step. As the gentlemen composing the company are all well known, both in Portland and throughout the Northwest, they will unquestionably meet with the heartiest reception of the people of this great commonwealth, and as they have at hand all the means for turning out any kind of work that may be intrusted to their hands in the shortest possible time and in the most satisfactory manner, they will undoubtedly build up a very large business.

FINE BANK FURNITURE.

Henry Listmann's Factory, East Portland, the Largest in the Northwest—Fine Interior Finishing Work.

A man who has worked unremittingly for the last ten years for the establishment here of a first-class factory that would turn out all kinds of fine interior finishing work is Mr. Henry Listman, whose establishment at the present time is located on the river front at the corner of N and Water streets, East Portland. Mr. Listman is a finished workman himself of many years' practical experience in the business that he is to-day so successfully following. The work of Mr. Listman's may be seen to-day in almost all the fine buildings in either Portland or East Portland, and worthy of special mention is the interior furnishing done by him in the N. P. R. R. main ticket offices in Portland.

MULTNOMAH BOX FACTORY.

One of the Largest Manufactories of the Kind in the Northwest.

One of the largest, and at the same time the best equipped of all the Portland box factories is that of the Multnomah Box Factory whose mill is on the water front at the foot of Harrison st. The demand for boxes of all kinds is a growing one and there is perhaps no business in the city that has made more rapid strides during the last ten years than has the one that is the subject of this short sketch. Never before in the history of the Northwest has there been the demand for boxes of all kinds that there is at the present writing. This is directly attributable not only to the rapid growth of the entire country, but to the many fruit orchards that are just now commencing to bear. Even with this unprecedented demand the Multnomah Box Factory is so thoroughly equipped in all its departments, it having been the constant study of the proprietors to keep abreast of the times in their business, that so far they have been able to handle without the least inconvenience all the orders that have come in. It has not only been the farmer who has wanted boxes, but the gardener, the raiser of small fruits, the cannerman and others engaged in different industrial pursuits. Each succeeding year since the first organization of the company they have been compelled to make needed improvements to their buildings and machinery, and so as to enlarge their quarters, and to-day as before stated they have one of the most extensive plants in their line in the Pacific Northwest.

The business that has now evolved into that of the Multnomah Box Factory was first established in this city in 1887 by the present proprietors, Messrs. Wrenn & Scheurer. The first venture of these gentlemen in business here was a very modest one. It was the nucleus around which, however, their present extensive business has grown, and at that time met every demand here of the business that they were able to reach. How the business has increased in the last three years is evidenced in the fact that Wrenn & Scheurer started with a total of five hands employed while to-day they give constant employment to no less than thirty hands, and their pay roll at the present time is nearly $19,000 per year. The site of their first mill was 50x50 feet. Their present quarters, occupied exclusively for mill purposes, is 60x180 feet, and even this extensive building is none too large for the proper handling of their immense trade. In addition to the boxes manufactured by this firm they also do a very extensive business in the manufacture of trunk material, which they turn out to supply both the local market here, and also outside portions of the Northwest. In the manufacture of both their trunks and boxes they use only the best selected spruce lumber, all of which is purchased of the Portland mills. Without a single exception this is undoubtedly the best wood in the world for the purpose for which it is used by this company.

A visit to this factory will well repay any one at all interested in the manufacturing industries of either Portland or the entire Northwest. The location of the factory is perfectly adapted to the requirements of their trade, as they have at their very doors the means of shipping by either water or rail to all parts of the Northwest. They now ship boxes to all portions of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia, Alaska, and they are even able to enter the California field on an equal footing with many of their large competitors to the south. Everything around the factory moves with the precision of clockwork, and the yards present a scene of activity that at once enlists the interest of the visitor. It is the aim of the owners to make this one of the most complete box factories on the Coast, and they will undoubtedly succeed in their efforts.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISES.

Instigated by the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company.

The above mentioned company have, through their agents, Schurtz & Tobin, secured the following contracts: Willamette Bridge Railway Company, Metropolitan Railway Company and the Multnomah Street Railway Company, the aggregate trackage being fifteen miles. All the above will be in operation at an early date, and then Portland can congratulate herself in having the latest and most improved method of rapid transit, and not be obliged to refer people to her neighboring cities. These cars will climb our hills at a rate of speed that will make horse-car traffic a bore. The above mentioned companies made a thorough and exhaustive investigation before placing their orders, and as a result of their researches, ascertained that electricity for motive power is far the cheaper. The cars are under perfect control, which is very essential, especially in crowded streets, and the motors are noiseless, self-oiling, durable and efficient. The Sprague Company have more than sixty roads in the United States, either in operation or under construction. The Sprague have large orders in Atlantic City, N. J.; Omaha, Neb.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Wilmington, Del.; Richmond, Va.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, Asheville, N. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, Salt Lake City, Utah, and a large number of other cities and towns in this country, which shows the confidence which street railway managers feel in the Sprague electric system. The line to Albina will soon be in operation. By an ingenious automatic device the opening and closing of the draw "breaks and makes" the circuit overhead on the draw, so that when the draw is closed cars can operate over it just as any other part of the line.

Messrs. Shurtz & Tobin, Sprague agents, may be found any time at their office in the Portland Savings Bank building, and will cheerfully give any desired information.

WILLAMETTE SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY.

The Most Important Industry of East Portland—A Growing Business.

While the business of the above company is not the largest of the East Side industries, it is the most important, from the fact that its successful establishment there is fraught with much future benefit to that side of the river. This company does all kinds of boat and ship building and repairing. It was only some two weeks since they completed and successfully launched from their yards one of the largest and most expensive tugs used in these waters. This boat was built for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and was built especially for the heaviest work at the mouth of the Columbia. A piece of work of this magnitude, undertaken and carried to a successful issue by this company, shows conclusively their ability to handle any job in the boat-building line that they undertake.

W. H. SMITH,

Successor to Bishop & Smith, Builders of Stairs, Rails and Posts.

The largest and best known stair builder of Portland, if not of the Northwest, is W. H. Smith, successor to Bishop & Smith, whose workshops are located at 172 North Tenth street, near J. Mr. Smith has now been in business in this city for many years, and during that time he has done work on some of the largest and most expensive buildings in the Northwest. He is now prepared to do all kind of stair work and can put up any kind of stairs desired, from the plainest in the humblest dwelling to the most expensive in the finest public edifice. Among the work done by Mr. Smith that is specially worthy of mention here are the stairs in the Portland High school building, the pride of this city. This was the largest and most expensive stair building ever done in this city. Mr. Smith also built the stairs for the Kamm block, one of the finest business blocks of Portland. He did the stair work in the elegant private residence of Judge Mulkey, and he has just completed a very large contract on the Benton county court house located at Corvallis.

FRED WINDELER,

A Well-Known Stair Builder of This City. His Shops at 110 North Ninth Street.

Mr. Fred Windeler, located at No. 110 North Ninth street, is one of the most expert, and at the same time one of the oldest stair builders in the city. The business was first established in 1878 in Weidler's mill, but two years later it was removed to its present location. Mr. Windeler became sole owner in 1884. Mr. Windeler builds stairs to order and keeps on hand fancy Newell posts and balusters of all sizes, together with a full stock of walnut, Spanish cedar and ash lumber, as well as all kinds of hardwood veneers and everything in the stair line. Some of the best work in the line of expensive stair work has been done by this gentleman, the most important of which are the stairs in the Ladd building, at the corner of Front and Morrison streets, the Smith building, on First and Taylor, and many of the finest structures in Portland. Mr. Windeler not only does a large city trade, but he also does considerable country work, in all of which it is his aim to give to his patrons the best satisfaction possible. All outside orders will receive his promptest attention.

E. & J. A. MARTIN,

The Best Known Stair Builders in the Northwest—Their Workshops Here.

The firm of E. & J. A. Martin is located at 32 C street, in this city. They manufacture sashes, doors, blinds and mouldings, and all kinds of finishing lumber required in the building trade. They also have ash, Spanish cedar, walnut and maple lumber in stock. They make a specialty of stair work and stair material of all kinds.

WILSON BROTHERS.

Their Extensive Mills at Aberdeen—Only the Finest Cedar Shipped to Portland.

Although the mills of the above company are located at Aberdeen, W. T., they may with justice be classed among Portland's prosperous institutions, as their very extensive yards are located in this city and their Portland trade is among the most important handled by the firm. In this city they give exclusive attention to the handling of only the best cedar lumber, all of their fir and spruce being loaded on vessels at their mills and shipped direct to California. These mills have a cutting capacity of 40,000 feet per day and are at the present time taxed to their fullest capacity to meet the demands of their trade. These gentlemen report that the present is by far the most prosperous in their history. Their trade in this city in cedar lumber has far exceeded their most sanguine expectations and they are barely able to meet the demand of the trade there for their cedar. All lumber coming from the yards of this firm can be depended on in all cases as of the primest and in no case will inferior lumber be sold to the trade.

GEORGE AINSLIE & CO.

Proprietors of the Most Complete Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Portland.

Mr. George Ainslie, the senior member of the above firm has now been in business in Portland for eighteen years past, and he is to-day both the owner of his commodious factory and the ground on which it stands. His factory is now one of the largest in the Northwest, the building alone covering an area of over one block. At the present writing he has upwards of $40,000 invested in his business. He uses upwards of 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and his regular force of men employed is between thirty and forty. His pay roll averages about $900 per week. His trade extends as far East as Salt Lake City, as far North as Alaska and all over the Northwest.

GEORGE W. GORDON,

Carpenter and Builder. Manufacturer of Fly Screens, Weather Strips, Etc.

One of the recent comers to Portland who has succeeded in the past few years in building up a very successful business is Mr. George W. Gordon, carpenter, builder and contractor, with headquarters at 183 Third street. This gentleman was first induced to locate in this city in 1886, and since that time he has continued to conduct a shop here. Already he has done some of the most important contract work in the city and his business is rapidly increasing. In addition to general carpenter and contract work fine store and office fixtures, he makes the latest improved fly screens for windows and doors, weather strips to keep out the cold winds and does all kinds of jobbing.

BAGS, TENTS, AWNINGS.

W. C. Noon & Co.'s Immense Factory in Portland.

LARGEST IN THE NORTHWEST

This Firm is Now Shipping Goods Made Here to All Parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The business of W. C. Noon & Co., located in this city, is one of the largest in their line on the coast. Started eighteen years ago this business has continued to grow, and its yearly increasing importance has at last made it one of the largest and most important manufacturing enterprises of the state. The location of the firm is in a magnificent four-story building in the center of the wholesale districts of the city, and conveniently near all the steamboat and railroad depots. This building was erected with a special view of meeting every requirement of the firm, and is one of the best arranged structures devoted to the manufacture of bags in the United States.

The business which has now developed into the very extensive establishment of W. C. Noon & Co. was started in this city by J. W. Cook. It was run by Mr. Cook but a few years, however, when it was purchased by Mr. W. C. Noon, the present senior member of the firm. Mr. Noon conducted the business in a very successful manner for a period of eleven years after his purchase, when the firm name was changed to W. C. Noon & Co., by whom it is owned and operated to-day. Their factory is at the present writing the oldest factory of the kind in the city, and its capacity is now more than all the other similar factories in the Northwest. It gives constant employment to seventy hands, and is equipped with the most expensive and latest improved machinery of every description. Not a single feature is lacking that tends in the least to facilitate turning out the work, and parties from the far East who have carefully looked through this factory have pronounced it one of the model factories in the United States.

The building now occupied by W. C. Noon & Co., stands on the corner of First and C streets, and is one of the most substantial pieces of architecture in the city. It is built on a most solid stone foundation so that the movement of the heavy machinery in even the third and fourth stories produces not a tremor. The edifice is constructed throughout of brick and stone. The firm at the present time occupies the four stories and basement. The offices and shipping department are both located on the first floor. This floor, as is the basement below is 50x100 feet in size. The basement is devoted entirely to grading of second-hand sacks and storage purposes. The second floor is used exclusively for storage. It is on the third floor that most of the heavy machinery of the factory is located. This floor is devoted entirely to the printing and bag making departments. The firm here has three large chromatic printing presses together with a full set of stereotyping appliances, one double bag turning machine, two bag folding machines, sixteen steam power sewing machines and a thirty-six-horse power engine. The floor above, 100x100 feet in size, is where the tent and sail department is located. This department of the firm is one of the most complete in the establishment, and is provided with all the best modern machinery for tent and sail making. The firm here has every facility for turning out any kind of a tent, from the lightest summer cotton cover to the heaviest canvas for the largest public gathering, and sails of all dimensions, sizes and weight.

Although the firm of W. C. Noon & Co. has had to meet the strongest opposition in their own field here, their business has not only continued to increase year by year but they have been as constantly enabled to widen their base of operations until they now not only supply the field of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, but they also sell largely in British Columbia, Alaska, Montana and Utah. They now send orders as far east on the line of the Northern Pacific as Fort Benton and Livingston, Mont., and they are gradually gaining a foothold in that territory west of the Missouri river, which is fighting field for the Western and Eastern manufacturer. It has only been by the pursuance of the last liberal policy on the part of this firm in the treatment of their patrons, and the expenditure of immense sums of money in perfecting their plant here that they have been able to meet the competition of the Eastern and California houses for this field. In any other condition but that which the firm at the present time occupies this outside competition would be ruinous, and it is the perfect equipment in each and every one of their departments that allows them to successfully compete for the trade of the territory embraced in the field of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Utah.

This firm will expend in the city of Portland during the present year for the single item of wages the snug little sum of $38,400. About one-third of their employes are men of families, while the rest are composed mainly of boys and girls. The wages paid will average about $9 25 per week per employe. Their supply of raw material comes principally from the Eastern and Southern states, the major portion coming from the South. Their cotton is all bought in the Southern states, flax in the Northern, while their jute is purchased in India.

W. C. Noon & Co. are doing just what every important manufacturing firm in the city is doing at the present time—they are not catering to the local trade alone, but they are reaching out for that business throughout the Northwest that has already made Portland the great supply depot for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and portions of Montana and Utah. It is just these efforts of the larger Portland houses to make every attempt in their power to anticipate all the wants of the outside trade that has at last made Portland's position from a commercial standpoint impregnable, and it will be just a continuance of these efforts that will make Portland continue for all time to hold the bulk of the trade of the Pacific Northwest.

PACIFIC TENT AND AWNING CO.

One of Three Factories of the Kind in the City—A Good Showing.

This company was only established in Portland in February of the present year, and at the present time they have a business that gives constant and steady employment to five hands. They manufacture all kinds of tents, awnings and sails, and are not only finding a ready market for their product in Portland, but they have also been able to branch out to some extent, and are now filling orders throughout Oregon and Washington. During the summer months they make a specialty of camping outfits, which include anything from the smallest size tent to a canvas large enough to accommodate a large outing party, and also show cots of any size. Their stock is well worthy of an examination.

M'KAN & CAMPBELL.

The firm of McKan & Campbell first established in this city in 1879, is now one of the oldest firms of wagon and carriage makers in the Northwest. During the ten years that these gentlemen have been in business together in Portland they have at all times taken a most active interest in the industrial development of Portland and they are to-day among the best known in their line in the city. They have now invested in their business, including their building and plant, upwards of $40,000, and they give constant employment to nine men. This firm confines its attention principally to the local trade although work from its shop has found its way even as far East as Idaho. Messrs. McKan & Campbell do all kinds of repairing, trimming and painting and are prepared to furnish estimates on any kind of work in their line that may be desired. They are in a condition to turn out in a most satisfactory manner anything on wheels from the heaviest wagon to the lightest and most expensive carriage, and in all cases work leaving their shop is accompanied by the guarantee of the firm. They are to-day doing the work for some of the very largest of Portland's business, work that they have retained in spite of the strongest opposition for many years past. During 1888 their aggregate sales amounted to about $15,000, while during the present year the total value of their annual output will be upwards of $18,000. There is no single local industry in the city to-day that needs the full local support as does that in the line mentioned above and in all the work intrusted to the hands of Portland manufacturers Messrs. McKan & Campbell are certainly deserving of their share.

U. S. CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS.

John Watrin & Co., Proprietors—One of the Best Equipped in the City.

Although this company is one of recent organization, having been started only as far back as February of the present year, they have already turned out some of the finest work in the line of attractive vehicles that was ever put on the streets of Portland. A particularly fine and attractive wagon is that this firm has just turned out is that of E. E. Edwards, the well known furniture dealer, which is by far the finest furniture wagon on the coast. When any firm begins to turn out work that at once attracts the attention of the general public, and that gives at the same time the utmost satisfaction to the purchaser, that firm is on the high road to success, and their present increase in business is always only limited to the capacity of their workshop. Mr. Edwards has been complimented on all sides on the superior excellence of his new acquisition, and it is to-day the most attractive delivery wagon on the streets of Portland. Another very fine piece of work that was done by this same firm is the delivery wagon of the Pioneer Soda Works, a very fine race cart for Mr. Cook, and a very stylish top buggy for Mr. Gratton. In the shops of this company may be seen at the present time two of the largest trucks (yet in an unfinished state) ever built on the coast. Each of these ponderous vehicles will require four horses to properly handle them, and their carrying capacity will be ten tons each. They are built throughout of the best stock, and are intended for the well known firm of Holliwell & Stout. In addition to these trucks the firm has many other fine pieces of work in their shop that will soon be finished and ready for the streets. At the present time their trade is confined altogether to Portland, East Portland and Oregon City, but it is their hope to be able in the near future to successfully compete for the trade of the entire Northwest.

Although this firm is now one of the largest manufacturing firms of the city, yet the gentlemen who compose it have taken hold of the business with a determination that presages success in their new venture. The senior member of the firm, Mr. John Watrin, has followed the carriage-making business all his life, has been in business in Portland about ten years, and is not only a finished workman, but a highly respected citizen in the place where he has so long resided. His partner is no less competent, having, as Mr. Watrin has, followed his present calling from boyhood. Each and every piece of work that leaves the shop of this company is built under the direct supervision of these finished workmen. Even during the first year of their establishment here the firm will pay out for raw material alone about $12,000. They now employ eleven men all told, all experienced workmen, and they will yearly pay out for wages upward of $10,000.

The present quarters of the company are in a large three-story building at the southeast corner of Third and Ash streets. The firm owns this building but not the ground, having leased the latter for a term of years. Each and every department of the firm is separate from the others, and all are complete in themselves. A special feature of the establishment is the finishing room which is in the third story and entirely removed from all the dust and dirt of the ground floor. This room by perfect partitions is almost hermetically sealed and is kept in as neat a state as any ladies' parlors in the city. The new firm has spared neither pains nor expense in perfecting a perfect carriage and wagon establishment and they are well worthy of the support of the people of Oregon and Washington.

PORTLAND CARRIAGE & MANF'G CO.,

230 and 232 Front Street—A Local Company Who Have $50,000 Invested in Their Portland Business.

The business that is now known as the Portland Carriage and Manufacturing Company throughout the entire Northwest was first started in this city in 1878 by Mr. A. P. Nelson, the present efficient manager.

Their factory is one of the largest and best appointed in the Northwest. It, together with the carriage repository, occupies a ground space of 85x75 feet, is two stories in height and is located in one of the most favorable parts of the city for the handling of their trade. In addition to their main establishment at No. 230-232 Front, they have still another repository at No. 270-272 Front.

This company keeps constantly in stock about 200 carriages and contains everything in the line of vehicles, from the lightest gentleman's speeding wagon to a six-seated rockaway. The company are also sole agents in the Northwest for Crittenden & Co., of New Haven, Conn., one of the best known carriage-makers of the United States.

This company is now in a position to meet every demand of the trade of the Northwest for all kinds of vehicles, and they not only guarantee in all cases honest work, but they promise to sell at prices that cannot be met by their competitors.

Mr. Nelson, the general manager of the company, is a first-class carriage-maker, and has had over twenty years' experience. He served an apprenticeship with the Brewster Manufacturing Company, of New York, a firm that has a world-wide reputation for the superior excellence of their vehicles. With his long experience and every facility at hand for the turning out of first-class work this company can offer to the trade a carriage that is in every way superior to those offered for sale by many of its competitors.

The business of this company is constantly on the increase, and they are making every effort to turn out only the best of work, to properly cater to their rapidly growing trade in the Pacific Northwest.

F. LANGE,

Builder of Fine Carriages, Open and Top Buggies and All Kinds of Wagons, Etc.

There is no single industry in Portland that has made the strides during the past year as that of the manufacture of vehicles of all kinds. It was not thought until recently that a really superior vehicle could be manufactured on this coast, but the work that the Portland manufacturers of buggies and carriages have been turning out of late has entirely dispelled the illusion, and to-day the patrons of the home manufacturer are those who desire a vehicle superior in every way to one of Eastern make.

One of the best known of the Portland manufacturers of fine carriages, open and top buggies, four horse phaetons and coaches, as well as all kinds of wagons, and whose work has the highest standing in the market, is Mr. F. Lange, whose place of business is located at the southeast corner of Second and Salmon streets. In the construction of his vehicles he uses only the best selected material, and he has employed in his shop some of the best workmen in the city. Mr. Lange not only does a very large business in Portland, but he also enjoys considerable steady business outside of the city, mostly with the Sound cities. He is the immediate successor of Lange & Aten, who first located in this city in 1885, but since 1889 he has been sole owner and proprietor. It is the conscientious work done by just such manufacturers as this gentleman that raises the product of the factories of this city and he is deserving of the hearty support of the community.

OREGON PAPER BOX FACTORY.

The Only Box Factory in the Northwest Located at Portland.

The Oregon Paper Box Factory, of which Otto Roenicke is the sole proprietor, was first established in this city in 1881, on Stark street, between Front and First. In 1887 the demands of his business compelled him to remove to larger quarters, which he found in the large three-story brick on Morrison, between Third and Fourth, where he has since remained. In his old location he only employed three hands, while at present he gives constant employment to ten workmen. The trade reaches to all parts of the Sound, east of the mountains in Oregon and Washington and to British Columbia.

KING AND CAKE SOAP CO.

The representative soap concern of the Northwest is the King and Cake Soap Company, having a capacity equaled by only one factory on the coast. With plenty of capital they are out for the top in the soap business and are putting up soap every whit as fine as any brand in the market; are prosecuting their business with a view to large volume and small profits, and thus are able to meet competition of every kind. Their special brand "Golden Star" is a "corker," and in this market faces older and longer established brands with the impunity engendered only by unsurpassed quality and unequivocal success.

THE SARATOGA

Everybody Eats It and Likes It.

HOW THIS DELICACY IS PR[illegible]

The Only Factory on the Coast in This City—A Most Complete Plant.

It will doubtless be a matter of many of the old residents of to learn that in the East at the ing the delicious Saratoga an article of every-day cracker. It will further

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

OUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The record which THE OREGONIAN presents to-day of the industrial life of Portland, as represented by her manufacturing industry, is a record which shows how broadly and firmly the city is building on this main foundation of progress and prosperity. The statements presented will bear examination in every detail. They show that Portland is rapidly becoming a manufacturing city, and that manufacturing industry is developing here as fast as the country affords a market for goods in various lines.

During the last twenty years the conditions of manufacturing industry have greatly changed. Large establishments devoted to special lines, and producing enormous quantities of goods for a wide market and on a very small margin of profit, make it extremely difficult to found and sustain small establishments in a narrower market. The competition is severe in a field like this, and yet it must be met. Infinite patience and perseverance therefore are necessary to success in starting and maintaining manufacturing establishments in localities where labor is not abundant and where the markets are limited.

But Portland, in spite of these difficulties, is making progress. The record we present to-day is ample proof of it. Portland is rapidly becoming a manufacturing city. In her various productive industries over six thousand persons are regularly employed; and since a large proportion of these persons are heads of families, it is no exaggeration to estimate the portion of our population that are engaged in or supported directly by manufacturing industry at twelve to fifteen thousand. The output of our establishments of all sorts this year will approach a valuation of $20,000,000. Nearly all are founded on home capital, a fact that speaks well for the solidity of our industries. They are not the foundations of a day, but in most cases reach far back into the past, and have grown up to meet the increasing wants of city and country.

THE OREGONIAN commends this exhibit to the citizens of Portland and to the people of the whole Northwest. It is one of many indications that show the rapid progress of the country, and that prove at the same time that Portland is maintaining her position at the head of the progressive development of the Northwest.

AN HISTORICAL QUESTION.

A democratic orator in Washington has asserted that there is no foundation for the statement recently made by the THE OREGONIAN, that "President Polk surrendered British Columbia, to which our claim was just as good as to the rest of Oregon." He says we "never had any valid claim to British Columbia."

Now, if we never had any valid claim to British Columbia, the democratic party in 1844 certainly pursued a course that was very remarkable, and even inexplicable. In its national platform of that year it declared that our title to the Oregon country, up to 54:40 was "clear and unquestionable." Its campaign cry was "fifty-four forty or fight;" and yet within two years it came down to 49, thus surrending a belt of country nearly 400 miles in width, extending from the Pacific ocean to the Rocky mountains, and including all the portion of British Columbia that is really of any value.

Our claim to the country up to 54:40 rested on two bases. First, discovery of the Columbia river and entrance thereof, which under the law of nations, gave us the right to all territory drained by that stream. This gave us the interior of a large portion of British Columbia. Second, obtainment, by treaty of the Spanish title to the coast region of British Columbia, which title also rested on discovery and dated back more than two centuries. The British claim was a more recent one and rested on flimsy grounds.

Since democratic orators now tell us that we never had any valid claim in British Columbia, they ought to be good enough to tell us what their party meant in 1844 by the phrase, "fifty-four forty or fight."

THE MASTER THIEF.

Our dispatches of Sunday report that the notorious Henry S. Ives, this week to be put on trial at New York, for the over-issue of stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, is charged by the New York *Sun* with an attempt last December by means of forgery, to rob the estate of Christopher Meyer of $2,000,000. The career of Ives is the history of a young man, whose performances as a swindler have earned him the name of "the master thief."

This story, in all its astonishing details, was recently told in the New York *World* by one Woodruff, who was his fellow clerk, when Ives worked for $1a day, and his tool up to the day that Ives failed for $20,000,000. This extraordinary career in all its vicissitudes covers but eight years. Up to 1885 Ives had been a persistent promoter but unsuccessful executive of a variety of attempts to swindle Wall street. Nevertheless in spite of a notoriety that ought to have assured his failure, he then began to succeed, not because he was a man of legitimate financial ability, but because he was endowed by nature with nateless immoral audacity. Early in 1885 Ives and his partner, Stayner, secured the controlling interest in the Mineral Range railroad. Having the railroad stock in their hands these men elected themselves its officers, Ives being secretary and treasurer and Stayner president. They moved its offices to New York city, had its money deposited with the alleged banking firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., and used it in their purchases. They "boomed" the stock which had been bought at 25 and 30 and sold it at from 120 to 145. With $34,000 of the profits of this speculation a seat in the stock exchange was bought for a tool and secret partner of Ives and Stayner, since Ives and Stayner were both too badly spotted with swindling in the past to secure a seat in their own name. When Ives and Stayner captured the control of the Mineral Range railroad there were 1220 shares of the road issued, but they proceeded to issue the remainder of 4000 shares ($400,000 par) never paying a cent of any purchase price and issuing stock beyond the legal limit. All the money thus obtained and all earned by the railroad was used to get control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, a very valuable property. This scheme was successfully executed by the same methods employed to pick all the live feathers off the Mineral Range geese. The scheme was to get a majority of the stock, elect a board of directors who were tools of the swindling firm, have the firm appointed fiscal agents, and use the railroad's funds to pay for the stock which they had bought—thus making the stolen property pay for the stock bought by the thieves that stole it. As fast as the stock was purchased it was pledged for a new loan, which was used to buy more stock. This raised the price of the stock and increased its borrowing power, but the Mineral Range over issues did not sell as readily as expected, so a financial dupe and auxiliary was found in the shape of one Meyer, a rich manufacturer. Before the election of June, 1886, a majority of the stock had been secured by purchase with loans made in New York, which were taken up by over issues of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton preferred stock, the moment the railroad and its resources fell into the hands of its self-appointed "financial agents." Ives and Stayner. The wonderful thing is that Ives should have been able to live like the Count of Monte Cristo, for five years, without earning a single honest dollar. His method of becoming a millionaire was to steal a railroad, spend all its cash, and then replenish its treasury by selling an over issue of stock, and then rob again the treasury he had just filled by fraud.

There was nothing new and stranger or smart in these methods. They were so simple and transparent that an humble broker's clerk could have devised and executed them if he had been gifted with Ives's abnormal immoral audacity. Ives, without any money to start with, and with a partner who had nothing but a little credit; without any character for capacity or integrity, for his name was on the black list of the stock exchange as early as 1885, managed to steal a valuable railroad property, to rob it right and left, to live like a millionaire for nearly three years, and then fail for $20,000,000. He did all this in a community where there are pure courts, thousands of keen lawyers and sharp men of business, who have been familiar from early manhood with financial swindlers of all sorts, and yet this young rascal, under 30 years of age, managed to succeed, not because he was an intellectual scoundrel like Napoleon, but because he had low cunning enough to know that the world is full of men "anxious and willing to get rich dishonestly and only wanting for a leader to come along who adds audacity to dishonesty." Ives belongs to the same breed of rascals as the conscienceless young scoundrel who so cruelly stole General Grant's great name to rob him and all his children, and the success of such men, it is justly said, would be impossible were it not for the fact that a greedy man is just like a greedy trout that will take any lure, no matter how clumsy, because he is hungry. Two shyster lawyers, who had been notorious for years as "confidence men," organizers of soap-bubble insurance companies and kindred schemes, a few years ago persuaded some of the ablest men in Wall street to put nearly a million of dollars into a worthless Georgia railroad, and lost it. One of these same Wall street capitalists embarked a large sum of money in a scheme that was presented to him by a broken down speculator who had become a curbstone loafer and tramp drunkard.

The talent of the successful swindlers is not a business talent at all; they cannot found, nourish and maintain any form of legitimate business, because they have no industrial virtues, no business habits, no commercial honor that commands confidence, but they have some talent for mastering the weak and mean side of human nature that is seen everywhere in this world—the side that can always be tempted to folly when you offer something for nothing. The fellow that swindled Grant and his sons swindled also some of the sharpest bankers and great merchants of New York. He knew he could not impose on these men through their inexperience or ignorance, and yet he found them gudgeons when he baited their dishonest greed.

THE GOVERNMENT ARRAIGNED.

The United States government for some years has been troubled with a large and constantly increasing surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding millions in outstanding bonds have been called in, and in spite of the expenditure of great sums on internal improvements. A recent investigation, however, shows that in several distinct particulars the government in the conduct of national affairs in the state of Oregon follows an unwise policy, lacks ordinary business prudence and exercises false economy.

A striking illustration of this statement is offered in the method pursued in the work on the harbor at Yaquina bay, situated on the western coast of Oregon. The importance of rendering coast harbors safe for the entry and departure of ships cannot be overestimated. It is a great aid and incentive to foreign and domestic commerce which forms the highest source of public and private wealth. The government made an appropriation for the prosecution of work at this point and succeeded in deepening the channel to a small extent. The work then ceased for want of funds. During the interval between the cessation of operations and the next appropriation the wind and waves destroyed a great part of that which had been accomplished already at great expense. Another appropriation was obtained and the work of repairing the destruction was renewed. In a few weeks this latter appropriation will have been exhausted and work on the jetty will again be stopped. During the winter storms there is no power at man's command that can prevent great loss of governmental property. In addition to this, great piles of rock will be washed away, the sand upon the beach will float into the center of the channel, lessen the depth and thereby make it exceedingly hazardous for the entrance of ships into the bay. When the next appropriation becomes available the first thing to be done will be to rebuild the railroad tramway used in the construction work, part of which will assuredly be washed away during the next six months.

The next charge that may be brought against the government is in the inadequate remuneration allowed lighthouse keepers and their assistants. These men perform faithfully hard and unending duties. They are compelled to endure the most severe and trying weather. They are isolated from the rest of humanity, and for all this work they receive $200, $600 and $553 respectively, out of which they must support themselves and families. To bring provisions to their stations is unusually expensive, and it is only by the exercise of the most rigid economy that they are enabled to make both ends meet. They are compelled to keep purely white the outside of the tower. If a man should fall and become disabled, there is no provision made for his after support; or if he should be killed no pension is allowed his family. It cannot be possible that the government undervalues the importance of this work; yet it does appear so. The work of the lighthouse keeper is as important as that of any officer of the government, excepting none; and there is no excuse for congress to neglect first, the granting to all men employed in this service ample and liberal pay; second, securing the stability of salaries and not allow them to be subject to any reduction; third, granting a fair and equitable pension to those who have been in the service twenty-five years.

The final charge that may be preferred against the government is found in the methods adopted in the education of the Indians. The interior department has always made the claim that it was the policy of the United States government to assist in the civilization of the red man by giving him every opportunity for education. On the Siletz reservation, seventeen miles from Newport, the government has a good schoolhouse, the Indians are anxious for educational advantages, and the school is kept open about four months out of twelve. The Indians here are in a remarkable state of civilization, but it is a well-known fact that it has rather been in spite of than from any substantial aid derived from the national authorities.

These three facts that cannot be disputed, show that the charge of unwise governmental management is not without foundation. Why the officials of the government should not be compelled to exercise ordinary business prudence no one appears to know. This condition of affairs seems to suggest that it would be wise to adopt the plan of steady and continuous rather than extraordinarily large appropriations. We do not seek to cast fault or reflection on our representatives at the seat of government, but rather impute the present evils to the entire system of appropriation, which is radically wrong to the core. Sufficient attention is not paid to appropriation bills. They are usually left to the last hours of the session, and are then hurriedly passed to avoid disappointment to the sections of the country that expect them; but if national expenditures are to be used to best advantage, and money is to be laid out fairly and equitably, the whole appropriation system will have to be thoroughly overhauled.

A new apportionment of members of congress to each state will be made on the basis of the census returns of 1890. A Texas statesman writes the New York *Press* that the house of representatives should be cut down to 150, while a member of Kansas wants it increased to 439. Dorsey, of Nebraska, would allow the New England and Middle States to retain their present representation and increase the representation from the Southern and Western states. Ex-Speaker Carlisle would increase the population to the congressman, and Springer, of Illinois, thinks the present number, 330, should be retained.

The general opinion of intelligent political thinkers is in favor of lessening rather than increasing the number of congressmen. Senator Hawley would give 150,000 population to a congressional district, which would not increase the present representation. The New York *Press* has figured at the probable situation on the present basis of representation, say, 330 members, giving a population of 192,930 to each district, and also on the basis of 215,000, 220,000, 225,000 and 230,000 respectively. The result may be summarized as follows in the electoral college:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Republican States	169	165	159	176	171
Democratic States	161	153	144	141	140
Doubtful States	54	49	48	43	46

1. 192,169 to one district, 2. 215,000, 3. 230,000, 4. 225,000, 5. 230,000.

Here we have an electoral college aggregating respectively 414, 380, 373, 365 and 350.

This portion of the platform of the republicans of the new state of Washington will bear repetition, so we reproduce it here, viz:

We invite the voters of this new state to cast their lot with the party which saved the Union, and not with the party which sought to destroy it; with the party which freed the slave, and not with that which strove to weld his shackles more firmly; with the party which upheld the credit of the nation, and not with that which favored repudiation and dishonor; with the party which cares for the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the Union, and not with that which makes light of their services and insults their memory; with the party which stands for protection to American labor, and not with that which is marshaled under the banner of free trade; with the party which secured the admission of Washington into the Union, and not with that which bitterly opposed the extension to our people of the ordinary rights of citizens, with the party which represents the principles of Washington, Hamilton, Webster, Clay, Lincoln, Garfield and Grant, and not with that which represents the principles of Calhoun on the one hand and of Calhoun and Davis on the other.

The Pendleton *East Oregonian* recently published the following:

The criminal cases combination is still flourishing finely in this county. The grand jury don't seem to "catch on," for surely they have no desire to allow a few rogues to profit at the expense of the taxpayers—but that is what is being done right along, nevertheless.

It is really surprising to find such a statement in that paper. Surely it has not become so heartless as to want "rogues" punished? Its favorite argument is that society makes the crime and the criminal, and therefore that the individual offender is not in fault. His sense of justice certainly will enable is to see that it is not right for society to punish the "rogues" it has made. The grand jury of Umatilla county has probably decided to follow the philosophical teachings of the *E. O.* Hence no indictments.

The Colfax *Commoner* objects to the amount in salaries and the number of offices provided by the Washington constitution. There is no reason why men should give their services to the state for less than they are reasonably worth. The best results are secured when such salaries are paid as will insure an incumbent of office an honest personal independence. When a course such as this is pursued it takes away from the officer the necessity to use public position for private gain. Any other method leaves the door of temptation open to the public servant, and exhibits a narrow spirit of false economy.

Freighting by prairie schooner is reckoned among the curiosities of the railroad era. The Baker City *Democrat* mentions an outfit of the kind once so familiar on the frontier that appeared on the streets there a few days ago, consisting of a large freight wagon and trail drawn by five span of horses, none of which weighed less than 1200 pounds. It loaded 14,000 pounds of grain and flour, and went on its way, a sturdy reminder of pioneer times.

A few days ago at a banquet at Fort Worth, Tex., given by the local Board of Trade, Charles Francis Adams said that the Union Pacific railway wanted to send the products of the Northwest to the markets of Europe, and he had come to see if the business could not be done more satisfactorily by a line through Texas to the Gulf than by Chicago and Duluth.

The elaborate review of the manufacturing industries of Portland, together with the statistics thereof, published to-day, was prepared by Mr. E. G. Jones, who is well known to the public through his connection with the business office of THE OREGONIAN. Mr. Jones has put a great deal of pains-taking work into this review, and the work shows for itself.

If the strength of the parties in Washington is indicated or represented by the comparative strength of the party press, then the republicans will carry the new state by a vote of two or three to one.

The new districts annexed to the city of Chicago, containing about 250,000 inhabitants, have been divided into two wards. The number of wards in the city is now thirty-four.

Headaches, biliousness and liver troubles are promptly cured by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Equally safe for young or old.

MEETING NOTICES.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication of this Lodge will be held in Masonic Hall, this (Monday) evening, at 7:30. Work in M. M. degree. All master masons cordially invited.
P. H. CRAWFORD, W. M.
W. S. CHARLESTON, Secretary.

Industry Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., meets every Monday at 8:00 P. M., N. W. corner First and Taylor sts. Members, as well as all visiting brothers are requested to be present (Monday) evening without fail. E. H. FREEMAN, Recorder.

DIED.

Sunday morning, Sept. 15, in East Portland, Amelia, wife of Andrew Eklund.

Geo. H. River, Undertaker and Embalmer, S.W. cor. 4th and Yamhill. Telephone 507.

Schwab Bros., Printing and Litho. Co. Lowest Prices. 112 and 114 Front st.

NEW TO-DAY.

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR WHO ARE in need of footwear will get the best bargains at 50 Morrison.

COTTAGE AND ¼ LOT IN South Portland, facing east, cottage contains 5 rooms, all nicely finished and in first-class repair, excellent view of river and East Portland; this is a good opportunity to secure a cottage home; price $1950.
CARR & GOLDSMITH,
S. W. cor. First and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

MRS. J. ANDERSON ROOT, THE PIONEER of Chicago, having on the Pacific Coast, has arrived, and can be consulted at the residence of Mrs. K. Dettman, 133 North 4th st., cor. of Main, daily, from 9:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. Applications for clairvoyance thereafter received Tuesday, Wednesday, Sep. 18th, 19th, 21 3 P. M. Consultation free. 1642*

JUNK CATTLE FOR SALE.—E. K. WOOD will sell Thursday, Sept. 19, at 10 A. M., at the Oregon Horse and Cattle Exchange, Albina, Or., 100 head of fine young cattle, thoroughly broken to work, and a number of fine cows and heifers, all of which will be fresh in the spring. Also a number of fine Jersey and Durham bulls. Parties wishing to purchase cattle for breeding purposes will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as the cattle offered will be sold without reserve. Sale positive. Terms made known on day of sale. 1

WE WILL HAVE OUR FALL OPENING OF millinery goods, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 18th and 19th, at which time the public of Portland and vicinity are cordially invited to examine a most carefully selected stock. M. A. GUSHROE & CO., 82 Washington street. 1543*

$3000 WILL BUY A 10-ACRE TRACT, near Mt. Tabor. Also Riverside addition to Albina, on easy installments. Come and select your lot before they are picked over. A. SUEELING, Real Estate Agent, 34 Washington st., room 15. 1642*

YOU LOOK 25 YEARS YOUNGER; YES, I FEEL it; they say I have a new lease of life. I slept well and eat heartily; in fact, Electric Belt has made me a new man. For sale by Skidmore & Co., 151 First st. Consult Dr. Sill, First National Bank building. 1287*

FOR SALE — SOME VERY CHOICE AND cheap lots in Central Albina. Multnomah addition and Patton tract; on easy terms.
WATSON, SMITH & CO.,
1545* No. 4 Stark st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WITH good address and recommendations, and willing to work at a good paying business; a rare chance for a good opening by calling or addressing 96 Second st., Portland. 1642*

H. W. ERRON, OF THIS CITY, AND D. W. Herron, of Powell's Valley, both in the line rail joined hands at Quinnat on R. R. Cove-to-Powell's Valley, he as the last of the city, en route for the State Fair. 1

BEFORE YOU THINK OF BUYING A HANging lamp for parlor or hall, call at Offenbach's crockery store. He also has some of the finest and cheapest heating stoves on the coast. Third and Morrison sts. 2dsu1*

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR rent, single or en suite, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wife; large rooms, all front; best location; with board if preferred. 201 Fifth, cor. Taylor.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE, WELL IMPROVED lot on Fifteenth st., between Flanders and Glisan; 60x100; cheap and on easy terms.
WATSON, SMITH & CO., 4 Stark st.

BARGAIN—ROUND WATER TANKS, HOLding from 600 to 4000 gallons; steam pumps, for sale or exchange, with steam connections. THOMPSON CO., 122 Front st. 1291*

A BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—AN AGeneral merchandise store, doing largest business in a thriving town in Eastern Washington. Address, Merchant, care Oregonian. 1642*

A CAPABLE WOMAN, WITH CHILD SIX years old, wishes situation as housekeeper or to do light work or sewing. Address S. H., No. 1 one city. 1

A SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENT MAN WANTS a position; had large experience as foreman for various concerns. Address M. L. A., care Oregonian. 1

6 LOTS IN ALBINA FOR SALE AT A BARgain, or will trade for Vancouver property.
HEATH, WEST & SYLVESTER, 136 Sixth st.

UMBRELLAS — 26 INCH, COVERED WITH finest Gloria, $2 50; new styles 50c. MERRELLS, 180 Third street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill.

FOR RENT—TWO STORY DWELLING OF 8 rooms, bath and modern improvements. Apply 23 N. Sixth st., or E. Bowers, 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC RETOUCHER, either lady or gent or female. Apply at Photographic Department, Woodard & Clarke, 26 Alder st.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD SUNNY, WELL-FURnished room for light housekeeping, corner or second floor preferred. Address A. C., Oregonian.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take care of two little children. Apply at the N. W. cor. 19th and Hoyt; references wanted. 1

A NEW HOUSE, VERY SIGHTLY LOCATION East Side; all conveniences; proper party can get terms to suit. J. C. HART, 86 Second st. 55

FOR RENT—STORE BUILDING, CORNER of Second and Columbia streets. TELFER & STEARNS, Real Estate, 38 Stark st. 1174*

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, TWO FURnished rooms for light housekeeping, close to business. Address A. K., care Oregonian. 1642

20c PER DOUBLE ROLL FOR WALL PAPER of the latest designs at SCOFIELD & MORGANS, 37 Washington st. 5st*

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING and general housework; no washing. No. 9 N. Eighth st., bet. Hoyt and H. 1642*

WINTER APPLES FURNISHED IN CAR load lots. Correspondence solicited. N. I. EDGAR, 191 Front st. 1291*

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of two. Apply at 214 Stark st., cor. Ninth. 1

A RELIABLE WOMAN WISHES WORK BY the day or week. 80 Caruthers st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. 1

LOUNGE FOR SALE AND FURNITURE FOR sale; Call bet. 1:30 and 5 o'clock P. M., 215 Fourth st. 1634

FOR RENT — NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS with use of bath; gentlemen only. 155 Washington st. 1633

FOR RENT—ROOM 25x70, OVER E. MEYER & Co.'s store. Inquire at once at E. Meyer & Co.'s. 1636*

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO INSPECT THE new Jewelry Store of G. Heatemeyer, 151 Third.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS or on proved security. G. DEMMER, 3 Second st.

WANTED—BOARD WITH FAMILY, CONvenient to city. "Gentleman," care Oregonian. 1

FOR SALE CHEAP—30 FINE DAIRY COWS, just in from Spokane. Papsworth & Co. 1604*

THE WILEY B. ALLEN MUSIC STORE—THE Leading, the Largest. 211 First st. 1637*

$5 DOWN AND $2.50 A MONTH BUYS $50 lot in Menlo Park on East-side road; Mt. Tabor motor will pass the property. N. B.—Our representative will call upon working men and women unable to leave store or office and exhibit maps and plat, if requested to by mail.
EMPIRE LAND CO.,
74 Morrison.

2 CHOICE LOTS—CORNER lots, 50x100 feet each, facing west, 4 blocks east of P. and V. motor line; nice level building spot; price $1,000, part cash.
CARR & GOLDSMITH,
S. W. cor. 1st and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

TO SPECULATORS.
The finest Block in "Waverly," on line of proposed electric motor line, overlooking the city at foot and worth $2,500, can be bought within the next three days for $2600.
CHUTZ & BABCOCK,
1633 Double st., East Portland, Or.

Fare Refunded TO THE PENINSULAR Addition, where lots are selling for $100, on the installment plan.
SHERMAN D. BROWN, 13 Morrison st.

$50 BUYS A LOT IN PLEASANT Little Homes No. 3. $5 down, $2.50 a month. Electric motor under construction.
EMPIRE LAND CO.,
74 Morrison st.

TIMBER — HOMESTEAD, PRE-EMPtion and timber claims subject to entry. Both near railroad. Both near navigable water. Both near saw mill. Both near railroad. Parties wishing to locate A. P. HICKS, office 58 Washington st., room No. 15, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE HARDMAN PIANO IS KING
And is the only piano with the harp stop and metallic key support. Call and see these beautiful instruments at W. P. Sharkman's new piano warerooms, 108 1st st., Albina building. 1287*

HIGHLAND PARK.
Near Portland and Vancouver Motor Line. Lots from $150 to $275; on the installment plan.
H. C. THOMPSON, No. 8 Stark street.

$50,000. TO LOAN IN SUMS not less than $10,000; 6 per cent interest; on business city property.
HENRY ACKERMAN, 1 Washington, cor. Front.

EAST PORTLAND—$1000 WILL buy a quarter-block, with dwelling, 6 and 8 room; good views and one block from motor line. For terms and location apply to F. V. Andrews & Co., 25 Pine st. 1285*

$800—WILL BUY A CORNER AND INSIDE lot, (2 lots) in the city of Bellwood, smooth and clear of brush or timber; offered for a few days only.
WATSON, SMITH & CO.,
1597* No. 4 Stark street.

HOUSE FOR SALE—SITUATED ON Seventh st.; contains 8 rooms, 4 being bedrooms; rent will pay 8 per cent on the price, $500; terms favorable. Apply to F. V. Andrews & Co., 25 Pine st. 1285*

P. J. CRONIN.
Saddlery and Harness, every description, wholesale and retail. 122 Front st., cor. Washington, Portland.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT interest, on the security of improved city property. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 1291*

A BARGAIN—$4600—ELEGANT 8-ROOM cottage, 2141, near G; sewerage and gas, fine basement and attic; terms easy. Address Home, care Oregonian. 1592

PIANO TUNING—W. S. GRARY AT tends to all orders left at the KOHLER & CHASE Music House, 71 Morrison. 1440*

WOOD ENGRAVING—THE LEWIS & Dryden Printing and Lithographing Co., First and Stark sts.

LOWEST PRICES IN WALL PAPER AND window shades at FREEBORN & Co.'s, 127 and 129 Third, bet. Alder and Washington.

THE HOMLIEST FEET LOOK TRIM and neat if the wearer has bought his shoes at 50 Morrison.

BUY A COOK STOVE FOR $7 AT O'REILLY'S Third st., bet. Morrison and Alder. 1291*

CLEANLINESS IS A GREAT VIRTUE. Keep the face in perfect condition by shaving at 10 Stark.

STARK STREET IS THE MOST CENtral. The Stark Street Restaurant, 32 Stark, is the best.

HEBE BOSS I WISH THAT YOU WOULD give me a meal ticket to the best restaurant, the New York.

IT MAKES MONEY TO BUY SHOES, but it goes the longest way at 50 Morrison.

NEW TO-DAY.

REAL ESTATE

Members of Real Estate Exchange, offer the following Choice Property for sale:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

First st. pre-emity long lease, paying 8 per cent net	$110,000
Second st., unimproved, 15, 16s	25,000
Third st., improved, corner	10,000
Third st., choice inside lot	10,000
Fourth st., choice corner, 2 lots, 100x100	18,000
Fifth st., choice corner, 2 lots, 100x100	30,000
First, opposite Exposition, 80x100	10,000

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Choice residence and 3 lots, beautiful premises, 8 seventh st.	$ 15,000
Corbett, 8 rooms, nice home, Tenth st.	7,000
Residence and lot, 50x100, choice, Nob Hill	10,000
Corner, and lot, 50x100, 1 to	2,750
Two-story house and lot, 50x100, Fifteenth st., Couch	3,150

OUTSIDE ACRES.

22 acres, Mt. Tabor, highly improved, fine	$ 12,100
5 acres on motor line, 2 miles under city	4,500
42½ acres in East Portland, house, outbuildings, fruit, etc.	8,000
20 lots, 50x100 feet each, in choice addition	2,000
5 lots, Willamette addition	250
2 lots, Pittsburg's Addition, Albina	450

Numerous choice bargains in city and outside property. See

HOWARD & FLOWELL,
No. 26 Stark Street.

DAYTON, HALL & AVERY
194 First St. HARDWARE Write for Prices

ELECTRICAL GOODS.
Supplies of Every Description.
Barnes Manufacturing Co. Foot Power MACHINERY
Seneca Falls
JEWELERS' TOOLS.
SOLE AGENTS. "WILDWOOD" AXES. SAWS.
Keep warranted goods and largest stock in city for woodchoppers.
CRESCENT GROUND SIMONDS CROSSCUT SAWS
APPLE PARERS, LANTERNS.
SPEAKING TUBE.
SOLE AGENCY. THE PHŒNIX POWDER CO.
Columbia, Climax, Gilt Edge Brands.
CLEASON'S CORNER BLOCKS.

THE FIRST
—REGULAR—
REAL ESTATE SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
Will be Held at the Rooms of the
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
No. 120 First St., Bet. Washington and Alder,
First floor, on Wednesday next, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Catalogues on application.
N. B.—Properties for public sale can be listed with any of the members of the Exchange. No extra expense for auctioneer.
J. C. McCAFFREY,
Secretary.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
Of Household Furniture at Residence in East Portland.
We are instructed to sell by auction at the residence, No. 206 Fifth st., cor. of Halsey st., two blocks north of Holladay av., East Portland, on
Monday, Sept. 16, at 10 O'clock,
The almost new furniture and fittings of residence, comprising in part Body Brussels Carpets, Fine Cherry Desk, Center Table, Upholstered Chairs in Plush and Leather, Parlor Furniture, Hanging Lamps, Couch, finely upholstered in plush Lace Curtains, etc., Diningroom Furniture very fine, Antique Oak Bedroom Suit, Carpets, Mattresses, Pillows, etc., Crockery, Glassware, Decorated China, Fine No. 8 Range and Kitchen Furniture, also a fine Ross & Sons' Piano.
GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.
$2500—Corner lot and 6 houses on First st.
1600—House of 5 rooms and lot, South Portland.
1401—Lot on Seventeenth near Nicolai.
1500—Three business lots in Sunnyside.
4000—Two houses and lot, paying 18 per cent.
2750—Block in Holladay's addition.
450—Lot in Glisan's Addition.
400 each—Lots, $20 down, $20 a month, E. 13th st.
2750—Five lots in South Portland.
1000 each—Lots, $200 down, $25 a month, in Albina.
350 each—Lots in Albina Homestead.
Improved farm, $125 per acre, near city.
156 acres, $8 per acre, in this unit.
Parties locating on timber land homestead land.
TORGLER & WOODCOCK,
Real Estate Agents and Notary Public
166 First st.

REAL ESTATE & LOAN
The long-established, well-known, most successful and only reliable real estate auctioneers, will be at the Hotel Portland, front and Ash, October 5th and 12th—two days only—for the purpose of consulting with all parties in need of the Electric Wonder, Pulvermacher's Galvanic Surgical Institute and contracting with all desiring treatment. Consultation, examination and advice positively free. Measurements taken for every kind of deformity, bracelets, bracer, supports, abdominal supporters, side doors, or ladies' suspenders to Hose or Hose.

WEST PORTLAND LOTS.
NOB POOL—Inside lots from $150 to $350.
NOB POOL—Corner lots from $200 to $700.
These are sold on condition that a dwelling house to cost $1000 is built thereon within 120 days.
FOR LOTS.
As there is but a few of the 308 pool lots left unsold we have concluded to close them out in a body at the nominal price of $150 each. They are just as good as those we are selling for $350. Address
PORTLAND CITY REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
Odd Fellows' Building, Room 1, Portland, Or.

---

54 ACRE FARM!
6 acres in cultivation, young orchard of 50 choice fruit trees, 25 acres level bottom land, easily cleared, good spring water, the rich soil, new house and barn, ½ mile from county road, 2½ miles from Tilley, on O. & C. R. R. West; three year school house and church; price $1050; this is a bargain.
CARR & GOLDSMITH,
18 W. cor. First and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

The price of Lots in Brush's Addition will be advanced October 1.
CAMPBELL & BRUSH,
Agents, No. 3 Stark st.

PORTABLE SAW MILL.
A cash customer wants 1,000,000 feet of lumber. A mill site and timber free. Apply at once to T. A. WOOD, Room 1, I. O. O. F. Temple. 1496*

ALLEN & ALLEN'S SPECIALS.
$460 for building spot, 12 South Portland on improved street.
$850—Corner lot, near S. Corbett st.
$1200 for building spot on S. First st.
$2250 for 4 lots near E. Curtis st.
$1,000 for 5 acres at Shattuck station. 11st

DAZZLE DAZZLE SIGNS
For the Exposition at
LOUIS B. AKIN'S, 107 Second.

NEW TO-DAY.

Now that the schooling days are coming we wish to call your attention to the

TOM-TAC SHOES FOR BOYS

THEY ARE THE BEST.

109 First Street.

$200 to $600---Fine residence lots, al. sidewalked. These lots lie directly on the Morrison St. Bridge Motor Line. They are in a cultivated field about 150 feet above the level of the Willamette and on the great turnpike of travel that runs east from the heart of the city to the celebrated Mt. Tabor.

These lots are rapidly being sold, and these left cannot long remain at the present low prices. Terms easy to settlers.

CLAYTON & OLIVER,
163 Second Street.

The Earth Yields Abundant Riches!
Portland's wealthy men were made by judiciously
INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE.
We offer the following special bargains:
50x100 feet, with good 7-room and basement house on Sixteenth street; $2200.
50x125 feet on Willamette avenue, with 8-room 2-story house; in thorough repair; electric street railroad in course of construction past the door; $3000.
LAMBERT & SARGENT,
East Portland, Or.

There's Money in Every One.
IN COUCH.
$12,000 for 100x200; $5000 cash, balance easy.
$7,500 for 100 feet square, balance easy.
1,000 for 100 feet square, half cash, balance easy.
IN SOUTHERN PORTLAND,
A few choice lots which are sure to advance rapidly; some business sites there.
IN PORTLAND HOMESTEAD,
Overlooking the city and valley; street car and proposed electric line close at hand.
ACRES.
$1500 for 163 acres within 20 miles of city, only 2 miles from railroad and river; a rich chance.
Boothwick & Batty
7 Washington st.

FOR SALE.
SPLENDID PROPERTY IN PORT TOWNSEND.
Tyler street wharf and 137 ½ feet on Water street, including 4 improvements—sold separately if desired. Also house and lot, corner Adams street, house neatly furnished. Also block No. 2, adjoining Mountain View Hotel. Apply to E. B. LOWE, Tyler Street Wharf, Port Townsend, for particulars.

LOUIS B. AKIN, 106, 107 Second Street. SEE HIS EXHIBIT FOR THE EXPOSITION —OR— Anywhere

---

The Only Reliable Paper Dealers North of San Francisco
Blake, McFall & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO CLACKAMAS PAPER CO.)
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
CARD STOCK, STRAW AND BINDERS' BOARD, ETC.
Agents for Whiting's well-known Flat Papers and Fine Stationery, Weston's Ledger Papers, Crane's Linen and Bond Papers, Dennisons, Blake, Moffitt & Towne's patent machine-made Paper Bags, Manila Straw Wrapping, Carpet Lining, and rosin sized Sheeting. E. J. Shattuck & Co.'s Printing Inks and Composition.
SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
P. O. Box, 782. Nos. 100 and 102 Front St., Portland, Or.

CONNEMARA.
This is a very popular garment for general wear. It is made with a close-fitting jacket underneath and full length outside, shirred shoulders and pleated front. We show them in black and colors.

SEALETTE.
In this rich and universal material we have a large assortment in the various cuts. Sealette Jackets, Directoire, Paletots, Newmarkets, all lined in quilted Satin.

NEWMARKETS.
In Woolen Material, Cheviot, Camel's Hair and many other durable fabrics suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

MISSES AND CHILDREN
You will find every kind of Garments for rough and ready or fine dress purposes; all sizes.

Our Cloak Department is certainly an attractive part of our establishment. An inspection only can give a fair idea of its magnitude. ALL SIZES can be found, from a 2-year-old child to the largest ladies' size.

Something new in Silk Sashes.
Trimming Counter.
S. Lehman & Co.

NEW TO-DAY.
H. G. GRE...
Real Estate and Investment Agent
Member of the

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

Farmer's Opinion.—It takes all sorts to make a world, even a little one like this, and what is one man's meat is often another, and what one person finds entertaining and interesting is frequently boring another. The excursionists who went over to the State Fair were well pleased with the day and saw some fine and fast horses, and came home well pleased. Others, however, and pessimistic individuals, did not derive amusement from the racing to overcome his disgust on account of, as he termed it, unruly brutes of horses, and drivers who were as bad as the horses, "always trying to make a start." Now the "scoring" is performed by professionals the prettiest part of the race and a man who calls it boring and humbugging has no business to races.

Going to Dr. Wheeler.—As Dr. C. Wheeler and W. M. Wisdom were coming from the White house Saturday with their carriage upset a short distance beyond the Half-Way house, and both were thrown to the ground. The latter, who was driving, was thrown down an embankment and sustained a fracture of the right arm at out three inches below the elbow and numerous cuts on the head and face. Mr. Wisdom escaped with only a shaking up.

The accident resulted from getting too close to the embankment. It was very dark, and in order to avoid collision with vehicles passing the doctor kept close to his side of the road with the result stated. The doctor was not injured nor the carriage upset. The doctor had his arm set and is progressing favorably. It is estimated from taking another ride of about two or three weeks.

Hay Have Been More Serious.—About half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon T. W. Sullivan, superintendent of the pulp and pulp mills at Oregon City, was driving from the City park with a friend, a front wheel of their carriage came off near the top of the hill about three blocks from the terminus of the Washington street car line. Fortunately the horses were quiet and none of the occupants of the carriage were thrown out. The horses were put on a street car, and the carriage was unhitched and taken back to Portland. Had the horses started to run away the case, some very serious, would certainly have been sustained by the occupants. The wheels of the carriage were running close to the rails of the street car track and the accident was caused by attempting a sudden turn.

Are They Clean?—Now sidewalks will be completed around the plaza blocks, as soon as this is done, it is to be hoped that some one will try and have the blocks cleaned up a bit. As soon as the rains come down in torrents, for the wet ground is not the only resting place in this country. Shortly the grass will get green and before this the loose papers and other rubbish in the parks should be raked off. As there is no move to attempt to this, perhaps the chief of police will detail a squad of prisoners to do it. A few rakes could be bought and put in the city jail and the vags who have been around the plaza all summer might be made to keep them in order all winter, for they are quite certain to be in the jail most of the time.

The Grothjan Concert.—Through an inadvertence in the notice of the Grothjan testimonial published in yesterday's Oregonian, the contribution of the accomplished pianist and teacher, Mrs. Nina Larowe, to the entertainment did not receive the mention to which its merits entitled it. Mrs. Larowe gave a sleep walking scene from Macbeth, with a dramatic force and an elocutionary appreciation that could only result from a close study of the text, and a thorough grasp of the subtleties of the character of Lady Macbeth. She was most cordially recalled, and, in response, rendered that humorous piece, "The Jiners," to the great amusement of the audience. In the literary portion of the entertainment she achieved much of its success through the work of Mrs. Larowe.

Fishing Inspector Needed.—A prominent physician says that a great many cases of typhoid and malarial fever in this city are caused by defective plumbing, which allows sewer gas to enter houses. He says there ought to be some one to inspect such work, to see that it is properly done. In New York they have a board of inspectors to attend to this matter, and a few days since a plumber there was fined $50 for putting in a trap in such a manner that sewer gas could come through it. There are many people in this city who know enough not to allow stationary washstands in their rooms, and who are careful to keep their bathtubs plugged, but there is no one to make a move for having an inspector appointed to see that plumbing is done properly.

Montana Baseballists Coming.—The Montana baseball club, champions of Montana, will play the Willamettes at Clinton & Taylor's grounds next Saturday and Sunday. The team is composed of employes of the Drum Lummon Mining Company, at Butte. They have played twenty-one games this season and have won every one. The following is the personnel of the nine: J. Dunsmuir, captain and catcher; S. Cronin, pitcher; O. S. Griffin, first base; J. S. Hubbard, second base; E. H. McDonald, third base; W. H. Semper, short stop; Pat Sullivan, left field; M. D. Shea, right field; John Finnegan, center field; J. W. Moffat and Fred Hargenmiller, substitutes.

The Oregonian announces the permanent location here of Dr. J. P. Hayes. Dr. Hayes was here about two months ago, looked at the city, and also at our neighbors on the Sound, and concluded to return and settle in Portland. He has just purchased a beautiful home from Mr. David Cole, corner Eleventh and Taylor. At present he is embellishing his new residence, and is going to have a fine house fronting Taylor street. The doctor intends very soon to announce himself professionally and take a place amongst the educated and intelligent physicians of Portland.

Real Estate Exchange, 128 First street, offers for sale at auction, choice property for the first time next Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M. M. G. Griffin offers in that vicinity forty acres on the Cornell road, less than a mile from the city limits, on the line of the new motor line, and commanding a beautiful view of the Columbia and Willamette rivers. Property surrounding it is owned by some of Portland's richest men. The property must be sold, and no doubt will be offered down at a sacrifice.

Some Ducks for Dinner.—About twenty-five duck hunters went to Sauvie's island on Sunday morning, and enjoyed a good day's sport among the festive aquatic fowls. There is a little more plenty than it was a week ago, though no really first class shooting can be had before the water in the lakes is raised by several good rains. Nearly 150 ducks and a few bags of snipe were brought home from the happy hunting grounds.

Victim of Apoplexy.—Robert Hegneman, a commercial traveler, well-known throughout the Northwest, where he has traveled for the past seven years, died yesterday morning in San Francisco of apoplexy. He had been laid up at the Holton house for several weeks past and went to San Francisco last Tuesday. He had many friends here who will be pained to hear of his death.

Has Made This City His Home.—Mr. S. Webster, the Chicago capitalist, who has purchased an interest in the Cleveland & Paint Manufacturing Company, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the company, leaves to-day for Chicago to wind up his business there. He will return with his family in about thirty days to make Portland his future home.

Service Accepted.—The following Western Union dispatch explains itself: "San Francisco, Sept. 14.—To McAllen & McDonnell, Portland, Or.—Gentlemen: Springer Brothers accept your offer for entire line of aluminum & Meister, Pacific coast agents for Springer Brothers, of Boston, cloak manufacturers."

Funeral of a Fireman's Bride.—The funeral of Mrs. John Feaney, the wife of the driver of engine No. 1, was held from the St. Mary's Cathedral at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The funeral was largely attended, forty hacks and car ranges being in line in the procession to the cemetery. The remains were laid at rest in Mount Calvary cemetery.

McCarty's Annual.—McCarty's "Statistician and Economist" for 1889 is at hand. This book, always a marvel of compact and comprehensive information, is steadily improved by McCarty's experience and industry, from yeer to year. The agent, Mr. Le Berthon, who has the book ready for delivery, is now at the St. Charles.

Reported Appointment.—A private dispatch received here states that Major Ernst, United States engineer, now at Galveston, Tex., has been appointed to fill the position of superintendent of public buildings and grounds, vacated by Colonel J. M. Wilson, on his being appointed chief instructor at West Point.

Whose Are They?—A few days ago an expressman left, by mistake, at The Oregonian office, several long, narrow, window-sashes with the glass in. They do not belong to this office, and the expressman who left them, or the owner, is requested to call and take them away.

The Bark Coloma.—The bark Coloma has taken in 100 spars at Smith's dock, and will receive about fifty more, and will then be moved down to Colvma dock to be fitted for passengers. She will sail about the same time as usual, and will take some 200 Chinese passengers.

They Want Buds.—Several fruit growers have applied to Captain Cyrus M. Noyes for buds from the seedling peach tree noticed in these columns a short time since as growing on his grounds. All who have seen it pronounce it a wonder in the fruit line.

Notice—To Pupils Public Schools.—The Wiley B. Allen Book and Music Store, 211 First street, will remain open until 10 o'clock to-night for the accommodation of all school book buyers.

Great Special silk sealette plush garments sale at E. Meyer & Co's., for to-day and all this week. For list of prices look at their ad. for to-day, and call early at E. Meyer & Co's.

"Knabe" Pianos.—These celebrated pianos can be found only at The Wiley B. Allen Music Store, 211 First street.

For Real Estate bargains, read the large list of property for sale in our new to-day, offered by M. G. Griffin's agency.

Boys Wanted.—A. D. T. Co., 162 First street; $15 to $18 per month. Must know the town and not be under 15.

W. J. Colville at the Tabernacle 7:30 P. M. "Theosophy in Persia, the Zoroastian Idea." Admission 25c.

See ad., William Falls Real Estate Office.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

A Citizen Complains of the Extreme Vigilance of the Portland Police Force.

A citizen in a communication to The Oregonian evidently has discovered that the police exercise a great deal of discriminating tact in ordering obstructions cleared from the streets and sidewalks, and he very pertinently propounds the query, "What makes the difference?"

"I bought, and had nicely corded up in front of my home on Hall street, a few cords of wood for winter use," said he. "In less than one hour from the time it was received one of the guardians with brass buttons, helmet hat and immense club, rang the door bell and gave orders to have 'that wood removed.' I quietly replied that 'the wood had only been there about fifteen minutes, and that it would be moved as soon as some one could be found to saw and split the same.' Whereupon I was informed that 'such an answer was not expected from me,' etc.

"What puzzles the uninitiated is, what makes the difference with the hero of the brass buttons, for in the street, not a block away, lies a great pine box, that has been there for weeks. In another place, a pile of stone that has been there nearly two years, and in another, slab wood that has been corded on the street most of the summer remains undisturbed.

"Can you tell what makes the difference? If you will make the effort, and don't succeed, the writer may try his hand at guessing on some of the ways of these magnificent men in blue."

PROSPEROUS UP THE VALLEY.

The Season Has Been Very Dry, but the Outlook Is Cheering.

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip up the Willamette valley as far as Roseburg says everything is looking well and the crops generally have been fine. A traveler passing through the valley would never imagine that the past had been one of the dryest seasons ever known in it.

As evidence that such is the case it may be stated that Mr. Aaron Rose, of Roseburg, has a spring on his place which he has used for the past twenty-nine years, and which he has never known to go dry in that time, and which, in the dryest season, has furnished enough water to supply four families. This spring is now practically dry, as some days it furnishes a bucket of water and some days it does not.

Notwithstanding the dry season, farmers throughout the valley are doing better than heretofore. Farms which have heretofore looked neglected and poverty-stricken show evidences of better cultivation and houses and barns are being repaired or renewed.

The wheat has yielded well, in many places forty to forty-five, and in some places fifty bushels to the acre. Farmers have been selling for 62 cents to millers, who furnish sacks, which, although not a large price, pays very well when crops are good.

PERSONAL.

R. Lyon Warner, leaves via the Northern this evening for Ithaca, New York, to resume his studies in Sibley college, at Cornell university.

Mr. F. S. Webster who has recently purchased an interest in the Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Company's business of this city leaves to-night, via the Sound, for Chicago. The gentleman will return in short time to reside permanently in Portland.

BRIEF MENTION.

Just Received—Gray Angora Rugs (nearly white). H. F. Gulliksen & Co., 104 Third street.

What might have saved Seattle? One of Z. T. Wright's Lindgren Fire Engines. They can be seen at the foot of Morrison street. Every family should have one.

Awarding in Hendrichsen's watch clubs, Saturday evening, September 14, 1889: Club 1, No. 34; club 2, No. 11; club 3, No. 19; club 4, No. 19; club 5, No. 19; club 6, No. 38; club 7, No. 54; club 8, No. 55; club 9, No. 35; club 10, No. 36.

Do not buy a cheap piano when you can get the very best for the same money. H. Sinsheimer, the well-known music dealer at 214 First street, has just received an immense shipment of the famous Steinway & Son's and Chickering & Son's pianos—the best instruments in the world. He also carries the only High-grade organ—the Burdett. He is the only Portland music dealer who buys direct from the factories for cash only.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

Elegant new dining cars, Pullman palace and free family sleeping cars run through on express trains to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs and Kansas City via Oregon Short Line. Union ticket office, 81 First street, corner Oak.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

The furniture and piano at residence, No. 306 Fifth street, East Portland, two blocks north of Holladay avenue, by Gilman & Co., at 10 o'clock.

Important to Travelers.

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe and England can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

Go and see the new jewelry store of G. Heitkemper at 151 Third street, where you will find a complete stock of diamonds, watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, etc.

First-class sign writers wanted. Louis B. Akin, 107 Second street.

Jewish New Year cards, a fine assortment, at Ed Dekum's 49 Washington street.

Hacking, coughing, spitting, stop it! with Kidd's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison.
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Portland, Or., Sept. 15, 1889.

Place of Observation.	Highest Temp. last 24 hours.	Lowest Temp. last 24 hours.	Rainfall last 24 hours.	Wind.	Direction.	Rainfall.	State of Weather.
Portland	80.16	58	78	NW		.00	Cloudless
Olympia	80.26	60	68	NE		.00	Cloudless
Roseburg	80.52	42	88	N		.00	Cloudless
Red Bluff	30.02	54	98	NW		.00	Cloudless
Sacramento	29.98	54	90	Calm		.00	Fly Cldy
Eureka	29.96	.....	82	SW		.00	Fly Cldy
Spokane	30.14	.....	76	NE		.00	Fly Cldy
Walla Walla	30.14	.....	78	N		.00	Cloudless
Canby	30.24	60	88	N		.00	Cloudless

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Northern Pacific—Passed Mullan, Sept. 14: J. R. Edlin, William Brow, F. Crown, T. C. Rose, Mrs. Anderson, W. Darling, William Dalber, A. F. McKay, J. Eagles and wife, Sadie Newen, G. R. Jarvis and family, Mrs. J. A. Kelly, J. R. McMadin, S. M. Pye, J. W. Knees, J. S. Hunter, Major Hunter and family, G. W. Morris, W. Tellock, S. S. Chrosbagh, H. P. Brown and wife, J. H. Roquet, E. Davis and wife, W. J. Cutler, Mrs. L. Babbitt, Miss B. Joost, J. Mutherson, A. B. Scott, H. P. Baldwin and family, J. F. Warner, A. Rosendbach, H. C. Meuserderph and wife, M. V. Monarch, Mrs. J. A. Hail, S. M. Wharton and wife, E. Miller and wife, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. H. P. Palmer, C. W. Bacon, W. Sanders, W. S. Settle, Miss Durby.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Shoshone September 15: T. Oliver, Thomas Jefferson M. A. Vedder, H. Duncan, R. H. Mann, W. Bacey, George Casey, G. H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rover, Alex G. Albroth, Frank H. Peary, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cox, Mary Burns J. W. Ailey, Maggie Allen, Mary Payne, Mrs. Emma Dibblee, Miss Dibblee, J. H. Groff, M. Moses, Charles Calhoun, Mrs. Sticker, A. G. P. Huge, C. E. Cimbell, and sixty second class.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford: Mr. Dodd, Mr. Glenn and wife, D. B. Bush, Mr. Ketchen, H. French, W. Hunson, A. Lindsay, H. Miller, F. B. Mann and wife, W. B. Irvin, Mr. Hanna, H. Failing, Mrs. Flobert, Mrs. Utber, H. Motson and wife, G. J. Weir, C. C. Leary, Mr. Levy, C. J. Joy, S. H. Glenn, Miss Gilbert, M. A. Johnson, C. J. Wheeler, J. H. Curry, W. Colbert, Mr. Meyer and wife, K. S. Megler, Mr. Frazer, W. Ross, Mr. Branson, Mrs. Woodbury and child, Mr. Sprague, J. C. Barker, J. Allen, W. H. Miller, wife and child, W. McIntosh, and forty-three second class.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Leading Jeweler.
LARGEST STOCK OF
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
IN THE NORTHWEST.
Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.
COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
A. FELDENHEIMER.
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS. Portland, Oregon.

THE
RELIABLE JEWELER,
63 First st., bet. Oak and Pine.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
POSITIVELY
No Goods Misrepresented.
BARGAINS
IN
Diamonds + Watches + Jewelry
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
Less Than Auction Prices!
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.
107 First St.

UNCLE MYERS'
GRAND
REMOVAL
SALE.
Diamonds, Watches and Fine Jewelry!
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
UNCLE MYERS 209 First St., Between Taylor and Salmon.

Lewis, Morrison & Co.
Shipping and Commission Merchants, Bank of British Columbia Building, Upstairs.
Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana; Royal Baking Powder Co., Kingsford's Oswego Flavor, Babbitt's Soaps, Saleratus, Lye and Potash, Kinney Bros.' Cigarettes, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Shrewsberry Catsup, New York Condensed Milk Co., Ezzie and Crown Brands, Burnett's Extracts, Cunningham & De Lozier's English Canned Meats.

John A. Chic & Co.,
DRUGGISTS
Portland, Or.
Drugs, Toilet Articles and Sundries.
We make a specialty of sending goods by Mail or Express. Send in your orders; they will receive prompt attention.

WAGON BROS.
LIVERY & HACK STABLE,
Third and Madison.
HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Hacks for riding, per hour $1.50
Cailor, first hour 1.00
Each additional hour 1.00
Theatres and Parties.
One or two persons, to and from $2.00
Three or four persons, to and from 3.00
No charge for baggage that can be taken on hacks.
Two Horse Coupes.
Riding and calling, per hour $1.00
To and from theatres and parties, per couple $1.00
TELEPHONE 331.

EARL & WILSON'S E. & W. BRAND OF MEN'S Collars and Cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

OUR
FALL
HATS.
Have arrived. Call and see them.
FALL AND WINTER
Have arrived. The handsomest goods ever shown in this city.
We are showing this season Crofutt & Knapp's Stiff Hats, J. B. Stetson's Soft Hats, Miller & Even's Silk Hats. All of them the best makes.
OUR GREAT HOBBY: SELL LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.
Opening Evenings Until 8 O'clock.
Our double store is filled with the choicest Fall and Winter Goods just arrived.
L. Roberts & Co.
The Leading Clothier, Hatter and Merchant Tailor of the Northwest.
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

Our Banner Department.
The Cue of Our Triumphs This Season
Popularity Must Shine Upon It.
Greatest Diversity of Fabrics and Styles of Fresh and New Goods of any house in Portland. You'll see something exceptional this season in our Children's Suits. For Beauty of Design, Tasteful Style, Perfection of Detail, they are far ahead of back history. Old cuts have been given a wide berth.
No Back Numbers Here.
Whenever you see a dashing, stylish Boys' Suit on the streets, you can put it down as one of ours.
NEWEST STYLES!
LOWEST PRICES
Dependable Clothing
Is making this the popular place for mothers to fit out their little ones. We have been obliged to enlarge this department double its former size, and the perfect light, elegant appointments and an unrivaled stock makes this portion of our store a perfect department and the handsomest in the city. One advantage of trading with us, you see everything worth seeing.
L. Samuels & Co.
Successors to Brownsville Woolen Mills Co.
Under The Gilman - - - - - - - - - - 140 First Street

BROWNSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS.
Fall and Winter Price List.

Lot 5030 Consists of
24 Assorted Patterns Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds ..... At $ 8.00
Lot 5040 Consists of
Men's Fancy Stripe Cheviot Suits ..... At 10.00
" Heavy Cass. Inners Plaid Suits ..... At 10.00
" Heavy Cass. Basket Suits ..... At 10.00
Lot 5020 Consists of
Men's Dark Fancy Stripe Cass. Suits ..... At 11.00
" Black and White Check Cass. Suits ..... At 11.00
" Brown Cheviot Suits ..... At 11.00
" Heavy Brown Melton Suits ..... At 11.00
Lot 5050 Consists of
Men's Dark Plaid Cheviot (single & double breast) Suits ..... At 12.00
" Brown and Black Str. Cb. Sts ..... At 12.00
" Gray Plaid Check Cass. Suits ..... At 12.00
" Brown Cheviot Suits ..... At 12.00
Lo: 5040 Consists of
Men's Silk Mixed Cass. Suits ..... At 12.50
" Dark Plaid Worsted Suits ..... At 12.50
" Brown Mixed Cass Suits ..... At 12.50
" Brown Cheviot Suits ..... At 12.50
Lot 5050 Consists of
Men's Dark Brown Melton Suits ..... At 13.00
" Silk Mixed Cass. Suits ..... At 13.00
" Dark Check Cass. Suits ..... At 13.00
Lot 6060 Consists of
Men's Dark Blue Tweed Suits ..... At 13.50
" Black and White Silk mixed Suits ..... At 13.50
" Brown Plaid Cass. Suits ..... At 13.50
Lo: 5070 Consists of
Men's Dark Stripe Cass. Suits ..... At 14.00
" Brown Stripe Cass. Suits ..... At 14.00
" Dark Gray Stripe Cass. Suits ..... At 14.00
Lot 5080 Consists of
Men's Light Brown Cheviot Suits ..... At 14.50
" Heavy Black and White Check Cass. Suits ..... At 14.50
" Brown and Black Str. Cass. Suits ..... At 14.50
Lo: 5090 Consists of
Men's Dark Gray Cheviot Suits ..... At 15.00
" Black Diag. Worsted Suits ..... At 15.00
Lot 6000 Consists of
Men's Brown Check Worsted Suits ..... At 15.50
" Gray and White Mixed Cass. Suits ..... At 15.50
" Dark Check Frock Suits ..... At 15.50
" Dark Mottled Frock Suits ..... At 15.50
Lot 6010 Consists of
Men's Dark Gray Cass. Suits ..... At 16.00
" Light Gray Cass. Suits ..... At 16.00
" Black Diag. Worsted Frock Suits ..... At 16.00
" Dark Mixed Suits ..... At 16.00
" Blue, Black and Br. Pique Suits ..... At 16.00
" Silk and Wh. Mixed Cass Suits ..... At 16.00
" Brown Mixed Frock Suits ..... At 16.00
" Dark Gray Frock Suits ..... At 16.00
" Dark Check Worsted Suits ..... At 16.00

Lot 6030 Consists of
Men's Blk. and Wh. Mixed Frock Suits ..... At 17.50
" Heather Mixed Frock Suits ..... At 17.50
" Blue and Blk Pique Frock Sts. ..... At 17.50
Lot 6040 Consists of
Men's Fancy Check Worsted Suits ..... At $ 18.00
" Blue Wide Wales Sack and Frock Suits ..... At $ 18.00
" Black Straight Stripe Sack and Frock Suits ..... At $ 18.00
" Dark Mixed Worsted Suits ..... At $ 18.00
Lot 6050 Consists of
Men's Heavy Thibet Worsted Suits, Corkscrew Sack and Frock Suits ..... At 20.00
" Blue Cheviot Wide Wale Frock Suits ..... At 20.00
" Hair Line Worsted Sack and Frock Suits ..... At 20.00
Lot 6060 Consists of
Men's Straight Cut Stripe Worsted Suits ..... At 22.50
" Straight Cut Dk Plaid Worsted Suits ..... At 22.50
" Mottled Cheviot Suits ..... At 22.50
" Fancy Check Worsted Suits ..... At 22.50
Lot 6080 Consists of
Men's English Melton Sack and Frock Suits ..... At 23.50
" Fancy Worsted (8 patterns) Suits ..... At 23.50
" Blk Corkscrew Sack and Frock Suits ..... At 23.50
" Straight Stripe Fancy Worsted Suits ..... At 23.50
" Black Check Fancy Worsted ..... At 23.50
" Blk Wide Wale Worsted Suits ..... At 23.50
" Blk Gray Check Worsted Suits ..... At 23.50
Lot 6100 Consists of
Men's Heaviest "Bonis" Blue, Sack and Frock Suits ..... At 25.00
" Rattle Snake Straight Cut Worsted Suits ..... At 25.00
" Blk Wide Wale Frock Suits ..... At 25.00
" Blk Crepe Frock Suits ..... At 25.00
10 patterns Fancy Designs Worsted Suits ..... At 25.00
Lot 7000 Consists of
Men's Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats, sizes 34 to 44 ..... At 5.50
Lot 7010 Consists of
Men's Blue and Brown Beaver Overcoats, sizes 34 to 44 ..... At 10.00
Lot 7020 Consists of
Men's Cheviot Overcoats Silk sleeve lining ..... At 9.00
We carry a large line of Fine Hats and Furnishing Goods.
We do a strictly CASH business, have ONE price for everybody, and warrant every article that leaves our store.

Cardinell's Dancing Academy!
COR. SECOND AND SALMON STS.
Classes Organized October 1, 1889.
Box 434. C. B. CARDINELL.

BUTTER
Our Oregon butter discounts the California product both in quality and price. Call and examine it. BEVERIDGE & FARRELL, 140 Fronts.

Architects and Builders Take Note.
We make a specialty of all kinds of structural work. Building fronts, iron and steel beams to order. Orders can be filled on short notice. The Smith & Watson Iron Works, Front and Harrison sts., Portland, Or. 27jul

WE DYE TO LIVE—PORTLAND STEAM Dye Works. WEISSLIEDER & CO., proprietors, 209½ Third st. All kinds of dyeing and cleaning done in first-class style. Cleaning, repairing and dyeing gents' clothing a specialty. AND LIVE TO DIE. 12jun

NOTICE TO SAWMILL MEN.
We have added chain making facilities to our sawmill machinery department and are prepared to furnish boom and log hauling chains to order at bottom prices. The Smith & Watson Iron Works, Front and Harrison sts., Portland, Or. 27jul

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD
Slab wood—$1.50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss saloon will be promptly attended to. W. & L. M. & M. Co.

KIDNEY and all urinary troubles easily, quickly and safely cured by DOCUFA Capsules. Cures in all cases cured in seven days. Sold $3.50 per box, at druggists or by mail from Docufa Mfg Co., 115 White street, N. Y. Full Directions.

PHOTOGRAPHIC :: SUPPLIES
Professional and Amateur.
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
141 First and 26 Alder St. ..... Portland, Oregon
Send 6 stamps for Catalogue.

Newcastle, Dentist—TEETH without plates. Cocaine for Painless Extraction. Office, S. W. corner First and Yamhill streets, rooms 7 and 8.

TOOTHACHE
Stopped instantly with Schwartz's Dentifix. It does not burn the mouth. Sold by all druggists. SNELL, HENDRICK & WOODARD, Wholesale Druggists, Agents.

CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist,
Vitalized air a specialty. Cocaine and Electricity for painless extracting. Fine gold work a specialty. Room 7, Dekum Block. First street entrance.

DR. SWAIN, DENTIST,
Teeth, $5 to $12, warranted. Painless extracting and best work. Eight years' experience in Europe. No 195 First st., G. A. R. building. 16dtf

F. W. PREHN, Dentist,
54 Union Block,
Entrance Stark Street.

DR. C. A. MACRUM, HOMŒOPATH, SURGEON, Multnomah Block, Fifth and Morrison.

C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homœopathist and Surgeon, corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 631.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 169 First St.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200 202 204 206 FIRST ST.
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.
ONE PRICE TO ALL
SOLE AGENCY FOR Mme. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS
AUTUMN AND WINTER 1889-90.
Portfolio of the Fashions and What to Wear
Price, 25 Cents.
Now ready for delivery. Madame Demorest's Reliable Patterns for September and October also ready for delivery.

Fashion Notes.

FRENCH MILLINERY—The Turban will be the predominating shape this season, and the Toque in a modified form will also be in high favor. The "Directoire" is one of extreme styles, and may, later in the season, come into popular favor. This is a revival of the old time low-crown, wide-brimmed hat, and when handsomely trimmed with a set of long curled ostrich plumes the effect is very striking.

In Imported Pattern French Bonnets and Hats we will display at our opening the usual number of odd and curious shapes. That it required consummate skill and exquisite taste to fashion and trim these novelties of feminine headgear there can be no question, as each Bonnet or hat presents an entirely different study or idea from its fellow. That the ladies will be delighted with these gems of millinery fine art we feel assured.

FEATHERS, BIRDS AND PLUMAGE—It has for many seasons been the custom to show with the first importations of Autumn and Winter Millinery handsome made Plumage and Feathers. The present year is not particularly exceptional in his regard. There are, however, so many extremely attractive and stylish trimmings of all kinds in the market that probably no one particular style will become the craze. Among the notable designs are combinations of wings and fluffy-made plumages. Some of these are beautifully arranged and suggest an angry bird with feathers so ruffled up as to conceal his head. There are many whole birds shown, but they are for the most part extremely small and are most artistically mounted. A favorite style seems to be a small bird with the wings slightly raised as in the act of hopping from twig to twig. The feathers are slightly ruffled and the whole effect is light, natural and extremely graceful.

RIBBONS—Will continue in popularity and some of the new Satin Ribbons with velvet flowers embossed on them present a picture fair to look on. Persian Ribbons and Persian Silks will largely enter into the make-up of fashionable millinery this season. Paradise plumage and plain, curled and shaded Aigrettes will be the rule instead of the exception for all fine hats.

VELVETS—Will be in great demand for millinery purposes and will take precedence over felt goods.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—Jets, steel and colored Beaded Trimming, Persian and Roman Embroidery Bands, Gold Braids and Fringes will all have a place in the fashionable world this season. The new styles and designs are extremely beautiful and will attract much attention. Large Directoire Buttons, with smaller ones to match, will be used on two-thirds of all fine costumes.

Our Opening.

We are making elaborate preparations for our semi-annual opening. Due announcement will be made of the same.

FANCY + WORK + MATERIALS!
Zephyrs, Wools and Yarns.
ARRESENE AND CHENILLES
Embroidery Silks.
A Complete Line of Material for Fancy Work.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200 202 204 206 FIRST ST.
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CANDY MAKING.

Art Glass Decorative Works--An Important Industry.

COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT

The Manufacture of Saddles and Harness—Individual Mention of Some of the Leading Firms.

THE ALISKY CANDY MANF'G CO.

The Only Steam Candy Factory North of San Francisco—Growth in a Few Years.

One of the largest candy factories on the coast, and by far the largest and most complete in the Northwest, is that of the Alisky Candy Manufacturing Company, located at No. 160 E street in this city. The business from which this immense plant has now grown was first started in Portland in 1886 by Mr. C. A. Alisky at No. 145 First street, with a total of three hands employed. The original owner conducted the business here in a most satisfactory and successful manner until some six years since, when he associated with himself Mr. Nathan Baum. It was these gentlemen who built the present factory on E street. This plant is quartered in a large four-story brick building, with basement, 30x100 feet in size and, as before stated, is one of the most complete of the kind on the coast. In January, 1888, the company was incorporated with a paid up capital stock of $40,000. The president and general manager of the company at the present time is Mr. E. D. Baker, while the office of secretary is filled by Mr. Joseph M. Lewis. Since the incorporation of this company numerous and important improvements have been made to the plant, and they have to-day all the advantages of the latest improved machinery and the most improved methods on making all the higher grades of candies in the market. They now give constant employment to about forty hands and their aggregate weekly payroll is about $450. An appreciation of the amount of candy regularly turned out by this one company can be realized by the statement that their consumption of the one item of sugar alone is about seventy-five tons per month. Their product now finds a market in all parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and even in British Columbia and Alaska. The candies of this company now rank as high in the markets where they are best known as do any of the products of the best candy factories of the East, and their annual business is increasing in a very satisfactory and rapid rate.

E. A. ANDERSON.

One of the Successful Candy Manufacturers of the Northwest.

Three years ago Mr. E. A. Anderson embarked in the candy business in a very small way at No. 82 Washington street, immediately adjoining his present location. At that time he did all the work of the business, and his trade was mainly confined to the regular patrons of that thoroughfare. To-day Mr. Anderson employs seven hands in addition to himself and his trade reaches to all parts of the city. He keeps a wagon constantly employed delivering his fresh made candies to the trade all over the city, and his business is rapidly increasing. On the first of the coming year Mr. Anderson will retire from the retail business and devote his whole attention to the manufacture of candies for the wholesale market. He manufactures the highest grades of French and American candies of all descriptions, and his product to-day stands as high in the market as that of any of the largest candy manufacturers in the country.

PACIFIC CANDY FACTORY.

Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Front Street, J. N. Matschek and P. T. Haradon, Proprietors.

Manufacture the greatest variety of candy of any factory in Portland. It is but little more than two years since J. N. Matschek first opened his factory, a few months afterwards taking in a partner. These gentlemen are turning out a larger quantity of goods than any other candy manufactory in the Northwest. They have steadily increased their facilities and are employing twenty-two hands in their factory. Their trade is not confined to the locality here, they are now supplying the trade all over Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and even in Montana. Mr. Matschek personally oversees the manufacture of the candy they turn out, and their reputation for pure goods is steadily on the increase, their sales showing a percept table increase from month to month that will soon necessitate larger quarters.

POSTOFFICE CANDY STORE.

One of the Best-Known Stands in the City—A. M. Blodgett, Proprietor.

One of the best-known candy stores in the city is that of A. M. Blodgett, at the corner of Morrison and Fifth streets, known all over Portland as the "Postoffice Candy Store." Mr. Blodgett has now been in the candy business in this city continuously since 1880, and during that time he has given his undivided attention to studying the demands of the people here for goods in his line. He now manufactures all kinds of fine candies and keeps a good stock at all times of the best imported candies. A feature of the business as conducted by this gentleman is that his candies are manufactured fresh daily, and he keeps no old stock.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

W. S. Chase, the Only Exclusive Dealer in Home Hand-Made Harness in the City.

It is the boast of Mr. W. S. Chase, at No. 25 Yamhill, that he is the only exclusive dealer in hand-made harness in the city. This gentleman makes a specialty of the very best lines of goods, and no harness is ever allowed to leave his shop that has not been personally inspected by himself. He keeps all the latest improved goods, including the stylish and durable rubber-mounted harness, and offers these goods to the trade at only a slightly increased cost to that charged for Eastern machine-sewed harness, which have a acknowledged inferiority. He employs the best workmen, and uses only selected stock.

JOHN CLARK,

The Largest of the Dealers in Saddles and Harness in the City.

The oldest saddle and harness dealer in Portland who is at the present writing engaged in business in this city is Mr. John Clark, at Nos. 104 and 106 Front street. Mr. Clark first opened a shop in Portland in 1870, and since that time he has continued to reach out until at the present time he has the largest and best selected stock of all goods pertaining to his line in the Northwest. Mr. Clark does a large manufacturing business, and in his shop and salesrooms gives constant employment to twenty-two hands.

O. L. HOGAN, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The business in Portland which Mr. O. L. Hogan is at the present time conducting, was established in this city more than thirty years ago by Mr. J. B. Congle, who, for many years previous to his death, was regarded as the pioneer saddle and harness man of the Northwest. This is to-day the oldest business in this line in Portland, if not in the Northwest. While the business when Mr. Hogan first assumed the direction of its affairs, in March, 1888, at which time he became sole owner and proprietor, was one that was thoroughly established, it was at that time very narrow in its scope as compared with the same business of to-day. Mr. Hogan is a young man of ability, who was raised in this city, and when he concluded to branch out for himself, it was with a purpose to make the best of all opportunities that might present themselves to him during his business career, and it is with this determination that he is wading right in here with the avowed purpose of meeting every demand for goods in his line, and at the same time maintain his position as one of the largest, if not the largest manufacturer of harness and saddles on the coast. At the time that Mr. Hogan first took the business he found that its trade was purely local. The outside business of the firm was exceedingly limited, and the in no wise aggressive policy of the former owner had not allowed him to make that advance in the field here that his position as an old harness dealer entitled. Mr. Hogan, by a judicious system of advertising, and by constantly pushing for trade in all directions, has now a business that reaches to all parts of the Northwest and to British Columbia, and he is able to report constantly increasing sales each succeeding month. When he first assumed charge, a harness factory was run in connection with the business, and this, by a long period of neglect had become greatly run down. The new proprietor not only runs successfully this single factory, which he has greatly enlarged, but he is also conducting a very large and complete horse collar factory, the only one in Portland, and one of the most important on the coast. All of the goods turned out of this factory are the finest that the best skilled labor can make, and they are fast gaining a reputation in this field as the standard collar on the coast. It is to-day the only one of the kind in the Northwest, and the results of his labors in this direction are far exceeding Mr. Hogan's most sanguine expectations. So enthusiastic is the gentleman on the ultimate outcome of his efforts to the manufacture of all kinds of saddlery goods, in large quantities in this state that he is at the present time contemplating greatly enlarging the present capacity of his works, which he hopes to do soon after the first of the coming year. He is now turning out the very finest work in harness and he is in a position to make to-day anything in his lines, from the finest harness for coach or carriage horses to the heaviest lines for truck and draw use. He now gives constant employment to thirty hands, and on the completion of his new factory this force will be largely increased. He covers the field of the Northwest fully by constant attention to the needs of his patrons, and keeps two salesmen constantly on the road. During the last year alone he has at least doubled his business, and with the same application and attention that he has shown in the past in conducting his establishment in this city paid to the requirements of the future Mr. Hogan will forever maintain his position as the leading manufacturer and dealer in his line in the Pacific Northwest.

The present location of the office and storerooms of Mr. Hogan in Portland is right in the heart of the business center of the city, and is perfectly adapted to the proper handling of his immense trade. He carries at all times the largest and best assorted stock of all kinds of harness, saddlery, robes, whips of any firm in the Northwest. This stock will well bear inspection, and will be viewed with interest by all, either desirous of purchasing or at all concerned in the commercial supremacy of Portland.

COLD STORAGE.

The Northwest Cold Storage and Ice Company Ready for Business.

Of the new manufacturing enterprises that have been inaugurated in Portland during the last year none is of more importance than the Northwest Cold Storage and Ice Company, whose refrigerator and ice works are located at the corner of Seventh and J streets. For some time past there has been a pressing demand for an institution of this kind here, but it was not till the early part of the present year that the plan looking to an early consummation of the enterprise was successfully laid. At that time Mr. William McGuire, a gentleman well and favorably known in this city, interested himself in the matter of the formation of a cold storage company here, and it is mainly through his instrumentality that the people of Portland are to-day able to boast of one of the most complete plants of this kind on the coast. A local company was formed, with Mr. C. H. Prescott as president, J. C. Lewis, vice president, and William McGuire, secretary and treasurer. The latter gentleman was also selected to assume the arduous duties of the general management of the institution.

The company was incorporated on March 1st of the present year with a subscribed capital stock of $160,000, and early in the month following they broke ground for their extensive factory and store houses at the corner of Seventh and G streets. They at once placed orders for their machinery in San Francisco, which it was stipulated was to be of the most modern kind, with the very latest patents. The contract price of their machinery alone was $50,000. The ice making process used by the new company is known as the "Kitton patent," the latest, the best and the cheapest known process for congealing water. With this new process, used by this company in the Northwest, the air is entirely exhausted from the water before freezing without the use of steam, and the resulting ice is entirely free from streaks, being as clear as the best natural ice. The buildings of the company are the most complete in every particular, and they will be lighted throughout by electricity, the plant for generating this being owned by the company and operated in the building itself. The subjoined circular fully explains and sets forth the aims of the new company:

Their plant is duplicated throughout and is the best machinery possible to obtain, consisting of two Hamilton-Corliss engines of 700 horse-power and two Linde ammonia compressors of eighty tons daily storage capacity. One engine and compressor is used for cooling rooms, the others for the manufacture of ice, of which we make twenty-five tons daily. The buildings are 150 feet front by 100 deep. They have thirteen rooms of about 1200 tons capacity. Four are freezing rooms for holding meats, poultry, game and fish; the remaining nine are for eggs, butter, cheese, fruit and vegetables, smoked and pickled meats. Each of the above named articles is kept in separate rooms at temperatures best adapted for preserving them, thus avoiding the odor of one article being absorbed by another. The goods sent to them in good order will be delivered in the same condition after being stored any length of time, from one week to one year. The advantage of cold storage will be readily seen from the undisputed fact that meats, poultry and game are much improved after remaining in cold storage and are far better than fresh killed meats. Eggs, butter and cheese can be stored when plentiful and held until scarce in the market, which occurs very often in Portland; they can be delivered in just the same condition as when first stored. Fruits and vegetables, if carefully picked may be put in cold storage and delivered to our customers during winter months.

JAMES M. BIRMINGHAM,

Dealer in Furniture, Bedding, Etc., Manufacturer and Sole Owner of the "Boss" Bed Lounge.

One of the best known furniture dealers and manufacturers of the city is J. M. Birmingham, with headquarters at Nos. 232 and 234 First street, and No. 9 Main street. He is located here in that elegant large three-story and basement brick and iron building, one of Portland's solid structures, carrying one of the most tasty and best selected stocks which can be found in this city. Mr. B. is sole manufacturer of the celebrated "Boss" bed lounge, the most serviceable and complete article of furniture in that line in this or any other market. He has a large force of workmen constantly employed turning out these lounges alone, and has with difficulty kept up with the demand throughout the Northwest during the past season, and here in the city where the lounge is best known, it is found in hundreds of the comfortable homes of which Portland can justly feel proud.

Mr. Birmingham also deals in wall paper and interior decorations, etc., having the agency for the great house of S. A. Maxwell & Co., of Chicago, the largest wall paper people in the world. This fact enables Mr. Birmingham to offer greater inducements to dealers in this line, both as to price and variety of patterns, than can be offered by any competitor in America. He keeps salesmen constantly traveling through Oregon, Washington and Idaho in the interest of the "Boss" bed lounge and his wall paper business, and it is gratifying to learn that his sales have so increased during the past season, that he is compelled to almost double his present facilities in order to keep abreast of the wonderful growth of Portland and the Pacific Northwest.

CLOSSET & DEVERS,

Manufacturers of Coffees and Spices—The Largest Factory in the Northwest.

The largest direct importers of all kinds of teas, coffees and spices in the Northwest is the firm of Closset & Devers of this city, with headquarters at No. 7 N. Second street. They are the only direct importers of China and Japan teas in this market and their product has always maintained that uniformly high standing that makes it outrank that of any manufacturer on the coast.

The business which this firm is now so successfully conducting was first established in this city in 1880, although the junior partner, Mr. Devers did not become associated with the firm until some three years later. During these nine years these gentlemen have seen their business increase tenfold, until the present year the total value of the annual product will be in the neighborhood of $125,000. They now give constant employment to twelve hands and their aggregate pay roll is in the neighborhood of $12,000 a year. They ship all over the Northwest and even to distant Alaska. Said Mr. Devers, in conversation with a reporter several days since, "Our business has increased year by year at the rate of 25 to 30 per cent. annually, and it is still growing." The firm has all of the most improved machinery for roasting and grinding, and their goods being put up in hermetically sealed packages, are as fresh when offered to the trade as they were the day they first came out of their mills. Closset & Devers's goods now rank the highest of any similar goods in the market and are to be found in every town, village and hamlet in the Pacific Northwest.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO.

Importers of Leather and Findings and Manufacturers of Boot and Shoe Uppers.

The house of Herbert Bradley & Co., is not only one of the largest in the line of leather and findings, and manufactured boot and shoe uppers in the Northwest, but it is at the same time a house whose sole interests are centered in Portland and who, during the past few years have been constant in their endeavors to encourage the growth of the manufacturing interests of this city. Their present place of business is at No. 73 Front street, and they carry here everything in the line of imported and domestic leathers, boot and shoe stock, including the finest uppers of their own manufacture, and boot and shoe makers' and shoe store supplies of all kinds. There is nothing in the line of fine or expensive leathers that this firm does not carry. They are at the present time occupying the two floors and basement of the building in which they are quartered, with a ground floor space of 40x100 feet. This is located in the very heart of what is known as the wholesale district of Portland, and even with this 7800 square feet of storage room they are constantly crowded to their fullest capacity, and in no year since their first establishment here has the increase in their sales over the preceding year been less than 15 per cent. The present year is the most prosperous in the history of the firm. Their territory is gradually widening, and year by year they are enabled to command a more extended patronage. They now number among their customers dealers in all parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and as attesting their good faith with these patrons it is only necessary to refer to the yearly increasing business. Dealers in all parts of the country who have not yet given the goods of this firm a trial will find it to their interest to send in a small order, and in all cases where business is intrusted to Herbert Bradley & Co. the purchaser can depend on receiving full value for his money.

Among the most important lines carried by this firm may be mentioned the Bradbury Company (limited), Trojan Button Fastener Company, Day & Martin's goods and the Peninsular Novelty Company. It is this specialty relating to the home trade that has already made Herbert Bradley & Co. the most successful supply house of the Northwest.

SQUIRE & STEINHAUER.

Manufacturers of Boot and Shoe Uppers—The Only Factory of the Kind in the City.

At the present writing the only manufacturers of boot and shoe uppers in Portland is the firm of Squire & Steinhauer, with headquarters at No. 122 Third street. These gentlemen established themselves in business here four years ago, and they at the present time do a business aggregating $15,000 a year. Almost all of their product finds a ready sale with our large jobbing house of the city, and it is spoken of as ranking as high as that of the best factories in the United States. These gentlemen run in connection with their boot and shoe upper factory a shop for the manufacture of custom-made boots and shoes, and they are building up a very large trade in this line.

POVEY BROTHERS.

Art Glass Decorative Works. A Most Important Industry.

The Art Glass Works of this enterprising firm was established in this city August 20, 1888, and is the first, as it is the only one of the kind in the Northwest. Its proprietors are both young men of ability, and under their guidance it has taken a first place among its thriving industries. The capital invested is $10,000. Employment is given to a dozen men, nearly all of whom are married, and their pay list amounts to $225 per week, or nearly $20 per man. The designing is under the sole charge of D. L., who is a graduate of the Art Student's League and the New York Academy of Design, and therefore is in every way competent to fill his vocation, while his brother, J. E. Povey, has the entire superintendence of the mechanical department, for which, too, he is thoroughly fitted. The chief part of the raw material used in the works is brought from Brooklyn, N. Y., and Europe, while a ready sale is found for their labors all over the Northwest, in California, and as far East as Denver, Colo.

So far no difficulty has been experienced in supplying the demand, which as yet only extends to the United States, but by the erection of new machinery now being especially made for them in New York city, they will be in a position to fill orders from any part of the world. The firm will then be able to place on the market the celebrated work known as "Mitered Beveled Glass," the machinery for making which will be the only one on the Pacific coast. Besides this the new factory will contain the necessary appliances for the production of "sand-blast glass" by a printing process, all of which will make one of the most complete establishments in this or any state.

It is pleasant to remark that the enterprise of these gentlemen is being rewarded by an ever increasing custom, while the efforts of their labors has added to the many internal beauties of the First Presbyterian church in this city. The elegance of their work in this edifice has been the result of much careful study, while its artistic merit is of the highest class. The designs were accepted only after the most severe scrutiny, and over twenty-seven other competitors from every portion of the United States.

Two classes of stained work is produced by the firm, that known as the American system of opalescent Mosaic, and the English painted glass. In the former lead lines are used in uniting the design, and the effect produced without the aid of paint, a method that bears the closest inspection.

The Povey Brothers have been born in the fine arts, so to speak. Their father before them held high position among the earliest plateglass manufacturers in this country, while their grandfather, it is stated, introduced the art of glass-blowing into England. The excellent work of their descendants has earned for them a high reputation among business men in every walk of life.

ART GLASS DECORATIVE WORKS.

The Art Glass Decorative Works of A. Matteson, of Portland, the Only Ones on the Coast.

One of the smaller lines of manufacturing industries, and at the same time one of the most important in the city, is that of the Portland Art Decorative Works, under the proprietorship of Mr. A. Matteson, at No. 10 Stark. Mr. Matteson established himself here scarcely three years ago, and he is today doing a business that reaches to all parts of the Northwest. He cuts numbers and names in transoms, monograms and initials in glassware, grinds all kinds of builders' glass, cuts by sand-blast process, door panels, transoms, etc., and makes a specialty of fine glass advertising signs. He will mail free on request his catalogue of over 100 designs to any part of the Northwest.

PARISIAN SUIT HOUSE.

The Largest Suit and Cloak House in the Northwest—Only the Best Goods Handled.

The Parisian suit house was established in this city in 1884 by the present proprietors, Mr. K. and Mrs. M. Stephan. This house deals largely in ready-made suits and cloaks, and makes a specialty of dressmaking to order. In addition to the above lines this house carries a full and complete stock of dress goods, buttons, trimmings and cloakings, and is in the earliest receipt of new dress patterns of any house in the city. In addition to their very large business in Portland they also have a large trade with all parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Their business year by year shows a very satisfactory increase.

PORTLAND MANUFACTURES

Statistical Compendium Showing the Factories of the Northwestern Metropolis.

"FIGURES DON'T LIE"

The Estimates of the Value of the Annual Product of These Factories for 1889 Are Based on the Increase of Business During the First Six Months of the Present Year as Compared With the Output for the Corresponding Months of 1888.

The statistical table below has been prepared after much pains and expense, and as showing the status of the manufacturing interests of Portland at the present time is a most valuable compilation. In no instance in the preparation of this important work has the compiler given higher figures than the reliable information, elicited by the most careful inquiry, warranted, and if it is subject to adverse criticism, it is in the underestimation of the totals. A few slight errors may be noted in the statements contained in the table, but in completeness and accuracy it will be found the most valuable tabular statement on the subject of Portland's factories ever given to the public. It contains practically invaluable information regarding the industrial development of this city and will be eagerly scanned wherever such information is desired.

Line of Business.	Number Firms.	Capital Invested.	Amount of Home Capital in Business.	Amount of Outside Capital in Business.	Output in 1888.	Output, 1889 (estimated).	Annual Expenditure for Raw Material.	Number of Hands Employed.	Employed (Skilled Labor). Men.	Employed (Unskilled Labor). Boys and Girls.	Value of Product Annually Sold in and around Portland.	Value of Product Annually Sold Outside of Portland.	Amount of Annual Wages Paid.	Wages Paid Men per Day.	Wages Paid Boys and Girls per Day.
Lumber	11	$ 1,600,000	$ 1,600,000		$ 1,200,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 780,000	600	560	30	$ 800,000	$ 1,100,000	$ 520,000	$ 2.00	$ 1.00
Planing Mills (included in above estimate)	4														
Sash, Doors and Blinds	3	310,000	310,000		445,000	575,000	200	168	152		230,000	150,000	104,000	2.50	
Flour, Feed, etc	4	344,000	344,000		1,221,500	2,000,000	1,078,800	53	50	3	900,000	1,906,000	51,082	2.50	
Oat Meal, Corn Meal, etc. (included in above est.)	1														
Foundries and Machine Shops	8	445,500	445,500		750,000	1,111,000	100,000	412	398	14	325,000	641,000	297,400	3.00	
Boilers (included in above estimate)	4														
Iron and Steel Works	1	1,500,000	1,500,000		400,000	500,000		490	400		325,000	325,000	300,000	2.50	
Iron Pipe (included in above estimate)															
Printing, Publishing and Lithographing	28	500,000	500,000		375,000	900,000	120,000	430	350	50	500,000	400,000	380,000	3.50	
Newspapers and Periodicals (inc. in above est.)	5														
Tents, Awnings, Sails and Bags	5	232,500	232,500		338,000	663,000		35	25	60	220,000	445,000	40,650	2.00	
Woolen Fabrics	1	400,000	400,000		500,000	600,000	300,000	250	100	150	400,000	200,000	120,000	2.00 to 3.00	1.00
Beer	1	550,000	550,000		450,000	650,000	182,000	60	60		520,000	130,000	60,000	2.00 to 4.00	
Bags (included in above estimate)	1														
Furniture	4	420,000	420,000		410,500	544,500	110,000	260	240	20	200,000	344,500	202,700	3.00	
Upholstery	1	90,000	90,000		250,000	300,000	45,000	130	85	15	200,000	100,000	82,000	3.00	
Candy	4	115,000	115,000		338,000	384,000	95,000	74	49	25	175,000	384,000	75,000	2.00 to 3.00	1.00
Tailoring	4	140,000	140,000		350,000	400,000	40,000	210	192	18	360,000	100,000	90,000	1.25 to 3.50	1.00
Tinning and Metal Roofing	4	100,000	100,000		150,000	170,000	36,000	120	110	40	250,000	120,000	100,000	2.50 to 3.50	1.00
Cordage	1	100,000	100,000		250,000	400,000		70	70		100,000	300,000	31,200	1.00 to 3.00	
Coffees and Spices	2	77,000	77,000		240,000	384,000		26	21	5	194,000	90,000	21,100	1.50 to 2.25	1.00
Gas	1	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,225,000	1,500,000	5,000	75	75		250,000		75,000	3.50 to 3.00	
Brick (with two small Oregon City yards)	3	175,000	175,000		214,000	270,000	3,000	225	225		190,000	40,000	81,000	2.00 to 3.00	
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting	11	98,000	98,000		230,000	275,000	30,000	125	115	13	250,000	25,000	85,000	3.00 to 4.00	1.00
Saddles and Harness	4	172,000	172,000		220,000	270,000		85	65	15	90,000	185,000	57,000	2.50 to 3.00	1.00
Bread, Cakes, etc	28	56,000	56,000		210,000	250,000	154,000	31	20	11	225,000	25,000	48,000	2.25 to 2.50	.75
Oils, Lubricating and Illuminating	3	45,000	45,000		90,000	300,000	90,000	30	18	12	160,000	200,000	15,000	2.50	
Carriages and Wagons	4	50,000	50,000		175,000	225,000	75,000	120	82	18	150,000	65,000	50,000	3.00 to 4.00	1.00
Ship Building	1	37,000	37,000		175,000	240,000	50,000	130	80	10	240,000		70,000	3.50	1.00
Boots and Shoes (factory)	2	85,000	85,000		155,000	174,000	15,000	43	30	2	30,000	144,000	27,000	1.75 to 2.50	
Boots and Shoes (hand)	1	20,000	20,000		130,000	150,000	55,000	87	87		110,000		45,000	3.00	
Smoked and Cured Meats	1	150,000	150,000		125,000	225,000	90,000	90	60		95,000	30,000	45,000	2.00 to 3.00	
Razors	1	60,000	60,000		165,000	225,000	50,000	72	55	17	145,000	80,000	44,000	2.00 to 3.00	
Paper	1	150,000	150,000		180,000	200,000	80,000	68	74	14	90,000	110,000	44,000	2.00 to 3.00	
Jewelry (manufacturing and repairing)	12	24,000	24,000		115,000	150,000	35,000	35	23	12	95,000	55,000	33,000	3.00 to 4.00	
Railroad Construction and Repair Shops	1	800,000		800,000	200,000	250,000	70,000	230	215	15	200,000	50,000	100,000	2.50 to 4.00	
Picture Frames, Mouldings, etc	4	67,000	42,000	25,000	207,400	250,000	5,500	25	18	7	90,000	40,000	21,000	2.00 to 3.00	
Brooms, Willow and Wooden Ware	1	30,000	23,000	7,000	100,000	125,000	5,100	70	65	5	30,000	95,000	44,000	1.00 to 3.00	
Brooms (included in above estimate)															
Willow Ware (included in above estimate)															
Wooden Ware (included in above estimate)															
Tanning	4	97,000	97,000		300,000	400,000	62,700	22	18	4	82,000	18,000	12,000	2.00 to 2.50	
Crackers and Breadstuffs	1	60,000	60,000		100,000	225,000	160,000	40	25	15	75,000	150,000	25,200	2.50	
Pottery	1	100,000	100,000		100,000	100,000	8,000	45	40	5	28,000	77,000	27,000	3.00	
Cold storage and ice (just started)	1	100,000	100,000					15	15					2.50	
Ice Works (exclusively devoted to ice)	2	75,000	75,000		91,000	136,000	18,000	34	34		96,000	40,000	27,000	2.50 to 3.00	
Cooperage	4	45,000	45,000		92,000	90,000	55,000	25	22	3	15,000	75,000	26,250	3.00 to 3.50	
Babbitt, Type Metals, Solder, etc	1	50,000	50,000		80,000	90,000	15,000	4	4		45,000	45,000	4,000	2.50 to 3.00	
Furs	1	65,000	65,000		80,000	90,000	15,000	20	11	18	70,000	20,000	21,000	2.00 to 3.00	
Electric Lighting	1	500,000	500,000		62,500	83,000		40	40		85,000		14,560	2.00 to 4.00	
Furnaces, Steam and Hot Air Heating	1	40,000	40,000		60,000	80,000		12	9	3	40,000	40,000	10,000	3.00	
Organ	1	40,000	34,000	6,000	42,000	48,000		52	34	18	34,000	14,000	13,520	1.00 to 3.00	
Manufacturing Druggists	1	27,000	27,000		40,000	90,000	2,000	22	15	7	50,000	40,000	17,000	2.00 to 4.00	
Photographs	1	30,000	30,000		72,000	80,000	16,000	58	37	10	80,000		29,200	2.00 to 3.50	
Book Binders	1	24,000	24,000		50,000	57,000	1,000	45	19	24	47,250	14,250	19,000	2.50 to 3.00	
Boilers (soda and beer)	1	41,000	41,000		77,000	120,000	50,000	51	40	11	100,000	20,000	24,000	2.50 to 3.00	
Stoves	1	15,000	15,000		32,000	39,000	16,200	15	14	1	20,000	19,000	16,000	3.00	
Spice	1	5,000	5,000		22,000	27,000	5,500	25	17	6	32,000	5,000	12,000	3.50	1.00
Art Glass Decorations	1	10,000	10,000		20,000	30,000		9	8	1	25,000	10,000	9,000	3.00 to 3.50	
Excelsior (one only running)	1	25,000	25,000		25,000	30,000	10,000	10	8	2	10,000	15,000	7,500	2.00 to 3.00	
Trunks	1	12,000	12,000		25,000	30,000	5,000	11	11		15,000	15,000	10,200	3.00	
Matches	1	18,000	18,000		25,000	40,000	1,000	42	10	32	20,000	20,000	15,000	3.00 to 3.50	
Staves and Barrels	1	8,000	8,000		20,000	20,000	5,000	32	9	3	10,000	10,000	6,000	2.00 to 2.50	
Marble and Stone Cutting	1	12,000	12,000		20,000	28,000	2,000	19	15	4	20,000	8,000	9,000	2.50 to 3.50	
Oil Clothing (exclusively)	1	8,000	8,000		20,000	20,000	9,000	16	7	8	15,000	5,000	5,000	3.00	
Cabinet and Interior Finishing	1	18,000	18,000		25,000	50,000	3,000	23	17	4	16,000	34,000	18,000	3.00	
Boot and Shoe Uppers	2	15,000	5,000		18,000	25,000		9	9		5,000	20,000	13,000	3.00	
"Patent Insides"	1	22,000		22,000	18,000	18,000		9	7			24,000	8,000	3.00	
Salt	5	100,000	100,000		50,000	125,000	50,000	40	30	10	25,000	100,000	27,000	2.00 to 4.00	1.00
Brushes (included in estimate of Brooms, etc.)	1														
Mixed Paints (included in estimate of Oils)	1														
Rubber Stamps	1	8,000	1,000		16,000	17,500		9	8	1	8,000	9,000	6,000	2.00	
Portland Cement (not running)	1	25,000	25,000												
Brass Works	1	20,000	20,000		16,000	17,000		10	8	2	7,000	10,000	8,700	3.50	
Boat Building (included in above)	1														
Lime Works (not running)	1	35,000	35,000												
Reduction Works (not running)	1	50,000	50,000												
Knitting "Socks"	1	5,000	5,000		10,000	15,000	8,000	18	2	16	8,000	7,000	5,000	2.00	
Grist	1	5,000	5,000		2,000	11,000	4,000	12	9	3	6,000	5,000	4,000	2.00 to 3.00	1.00
Shelters (now being built)	1														
Iron Fence and Castings (exclusive)	1	6,000	1,500		9,000	11,000	5,000	8	5	1	8,500	7,500	5,000	2.50	
Combination Fence "Wood"	1	4,000	4,000			10,000	3,500	3	3		2,500	7,500	3,000	2.50	
Sinatra's Chips (estimated for only five months)	1	10,000	10,000			15,000	2,500	40	16	20	10,000	5,000	7,500	3.00	
Dyeing and Cleaning	5	2,400	2,400		7,000	9,000	650	10	6	4	8,000		3,500	1.50 to 2.00	
Umbrellas	1	5,000	5,000		7,000	7,700		4	4		5,000	2,700	1,500	1.00 to 2.00	
Paper Boxes	1	3,500	3,000		7,000	7,700		4	4		5,000	2,700	1,500	1.00 to 2.00	
Linseed Oil (will start full capacity this fall)	1	100,000	100,000					20	20		3,000	4,700	2,000		
Planing Mills	1	7,000	7,000		2,000	3,000	100	3	3					2.25	
Trees, Pickles, etc	1	5,000	5,000		12,000	12,000	5,000	7	1	6	5,000	7,000	2,800	3.00	
Kid Gloves	1	6,000	6,000		9,000	7,000	300	5	1	4	5,000	2,000	2,600	3.00	
Oil, etc	1	1,000	1,000		4,000	4,000	200	2	1	1	2,000	2,000	1,200	3.00	
Fringe	1	1,000	1,000		2,000	6,000	2,000	2	1	1	2,000	2,000	1,200	3.00	
Willow Rattan (just started)	1							5	1	1	4,000	1,200	1,200	3.00	
Hats (just started)	1	4,000	4,000					25	25			17,000	2,000	2.00 to 3.00	
Electrotyping	1	7,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	9,000	500	4	3	1	7,000	2,000	3,200	3.00 to 3.50	
Photo Engra

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	Amount of Annual Wages Paid.	Wages Paid Men per Day.	Wages Paid Boys per Day.
	$ 520,000	$2 50	$1 00 to 1 25
	164,000	2 50	
	51,022	2 50	
	297,400	3 50	
	380,000	2 50	
	380,000	3 50	
	66,650	3 00	
	120,000	2 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 1 25
	60,000	2 00 to 4 00	
	235,700	3 00	
	92,000	3 00	
	55,000	2 00 to 3 50	75 to 1 25
	90,000	1 25 to 3 50	75 to 1 25
	100,000	2 50 to 3 50	1 00 to 1 25
	31,200	1 00 to 3 00	
	21,100	1 50 to 3 25	75 to 1 25
	25,000	2 50 to 3 00	
	61,200	2 00 to 3 00	
	60,000	3 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 1 25
	55,000	2 50 to 3 00	75 to 1 25
	48,000	2 25 to 2 50	75 to 1 25
	17,500	2 50	
	80,000	3 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 1 25
	70,000	3 50	1 00 to 1 25
	57,200	1 75 to 2 50	
	45,000	1 50 to 2 50	
	17,000	2 00 to 3 50	
	41,000	2 00 to 3 00	
	44,700	2 00 to 3 00	
	25,000	3 00 to 4 00	
	190,000	2 50 to 4 00	1 00 to 1 25
	21,000	2 00 to 3 50	75 to 1 00
	44,000	1 00 to 3 50	75 to 1 00
	12,000	2 00 to 2 50	
	25,250	2 50	
	27,000	2 50	
		3 50	
	27,000	2 50 to 3 75	
	20,250	3 00 to 3 50	
	4,000	2 50 to 3 50	
	21,000	2 00 to 3 50	
	84,500	2 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 1 25
	10,000	2 00	1 00 to 1 25
	13,250	1 00 to 3 00	75 to 1 25
	72,000	2 00 to 4 00	75 to 1 25
	29,800	2 00 to 3 50	1 00 to 1 25
	18,000	3 00 to 3 50	75 to 1 25
	30,000	1 50 to 3 00	75 to 1 25
	16,000	3 50	1 00 to 1 25
	52,000	3 50	
	9,000	3 00 to 4 00	
	7,800	2 00 to 3 00	
	10,200	3 00	
	9,000	2 00 to 3 50	
	8,000	3 00	
	13,000	3 00 to 3 50	
	10,750	2 40	
	15,000	1 50 to 2 50	75 to 1 25
	6,000	2 00 to 2 50	
	9,000	2 50 to 3 50	
	7,000	2 00	1 00 to 1 25
	18,000	3 00	
	11,000	3 50	
	8,000	2 00	1 00 to 1 25
	25,000	2 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 1 25
	6,000	2 00	
	8,700	3 50	
	5,000	2 00	75 to 1 25
	4,000	2 00 to 3 50	1 00 to 1 25
	5,000	2 50	
	3,000	3 00	
	9,000	1 50 to 2 00	50 to 1 25
	3,500	1 00 to 2 00	
	1,500	1 00 to 2 00	
	2,000		
	2,800	2 25	
	2,800	3 00	
	2,800	3 00	
	1,200	3 00	
	1,228	3 00	
	17,000	2 00 to 3 00	
	2,600	3 00	
	3,200	3 00 to 3 75	
	900	1 00 to 1 50	
	3,700	1 00 to 1 50	75 to 1 00
	6,500	1 00 to 2 50	
	2,280	3 50	
	125,000		
	$4,172,030		

	592
	$12,693,500
	11,803,500
	890,000
	14,948,100
	18,598,800
	4,664,450
	6,093
	5,126
	967
	9,705,050
	8,893,750
	4,172,030

...LAND'S FOUNDRIES

...cription of the Large Machine Shops Here.

...APIDLY GROWING BUSINESS

...ast's Iron Plants Can Now Turn Out the ...ge Lines of Marine and Stationary Machinery.

THE NEW IRON WORKS.

...e Vulcan Iron Works, which, by the ...e this reaches THE OREGONIAN reader ...e in full running order, is a new institu... which will in the near future go to Port... credit. The handsome machine ...de of Fifth and E streets is fitted up with ... of the most modern design from one of ... best Eastern builders. Each of these ... was purchased after the most careful ...ht, keeping in mind the harmonious ...ing of the entire plant, and the result ...capacity for work which anyone interested in mechanical construction cannot do ...t to call and observe for himself. ... McMaster is superintendent; Mr. ... Campbell, consulting engineer; while ... Spencer is president of the company ... S. Gordon, secretary. The company ...ns to make a specialty of high-class ...ine work, principally in engine build... and mill work, but are able and willing ...e general jobbing business of any de...

J. C. BAYER.

...ofing of All Kinds—The Portland Roof ...Insurance Company.

...e of the more important manufacturing ...ses of this city, regarding which the ...ority of the people have but little in... ...ion, is that of J. C. Bayer, manufac... ...rer of all kinds of metal roofing and orna... ...tal metal work of every description. ...siness which it has been Mr. Bayer's ...ased endeavor to bring to a successful ...ter since he first landed in Portland, ...e or since he first started in this city in 1879, by ... Bayer & Stauch. Their first build... ...located on Third street, between ...son and Main, and was of very limited ...ensions, it being but 15x50 feet in size. ...n after their establishment in these ...ll quarters business had so increased ...t it became absolutely necessary for the ...m to seek a building larger and better ...pted to the requirements ...n every respect to the extending trade. ...ir rapidly ...e structure was found at 263, ...and 265 Second street and 46 ...and 267 Second street, the present location ...Mr. Bayer. The very extensive plant of Mr. Bayer, ...ch, after having been in business to... ...r a little more than four years, the ...ership between Messrs. Bayer & Stauch ...as dissolved by the retirement of Mr. ...auch, and since that time Mr. Bayer has ...conducted the business entirely alone. While ...e business has continued to increase year ...by year since he became sole owner, he has ...ept pace with this growth, and has ...w the largest factory of the kind on the ...Pacific coast and one of the largest in the United ...States. The original size of his second fac... ...was 50x65 feet. He has since added ad... ...ditional wings and new buildings until his ...present factory, together with the adjoining ...storerooms and store, occupies a ground... ...space of 12,600 square feet. ...The business in which Mr. Bayer is at the ...present time engaged is that of the manu... ...facture of cornices, fancy fronts to buildings ...and all metal work of all kinds. This is ...the only factory on the coast that is capable ...of making such ornamental metal work, as ...well as the particular kind ...of ornamental cornices and work used for ...building the fronts of buildings, made only ...by Mr. Bayer. This factory is the only fac... ...tory on the coast that does any work at all ...in the line of stamped and spun metal, there ...being, at the present time, besides Mr. ...Bayer, but two manufacturers of this kind ...of work in the United States. This factory is ...now double the capacity of any other fac... ...tory of the kind on the coast, and it is the ...only one in the West that is run by steam ...power. It has been the constant study of ...Mr. Bayer in the last ten years to ...perfect a line of machinery ...which would, as far as practicable, ...entirely supplant hand power in his factory, ...and how successful he has been in this effort is ...attested by the fact that at the present ...time all the work that is usually done, after... ...ward by hand power alone in other facto... ...ries of the kind is now entirely done by ma... ...chinery propelled by steam in the factory of ...Mr. Bayer. This means not only a large ...saving in time in all work entrusted ...to the hands of Mr. Bayer, but it means a ...saving in the cost of the manufacture of all ...work done by him that allows him to suc... ...cessfully meet the most stubborn opposition ...on the part of his competitors. The spun ...and stamped work done in this factory is of ...pure tin, lead and zinc, and the cast work, such ...as cornices, is made from white metal. Mr. ...Bayer has now invested in his factory and ...business in Portland about $40,000, all ...his own capital. He has now fur... ...nished the work in his line on ...nearly all of the fine buildings of Portland, ...the most important (which are standing ad... ...vertisements for him) being the Star block, ...Ladd's elegant brick and stone structure, ...Abington, the Portland Savings bank, ...Cambridge, Ladd's new building, the ...Abington, the Corbett, the Portland In... ...dustrial Fair building, in addition to which ...he has just furnished about 70,000 feet of ...tin roofing for the new hotel, one of the ...largest buildings in the Northwest. He now ...employs regularly about sixty hands and ...his monthly pay roll will average in the ...neighborhood of $3600 per month, a grand ...total of nearly $45,000 per year. The total ...value of his annual product is upwards of ...$75,000. He is to-day doing a business that ...extends to every part of the Northwest and ...is making a foothold in his line in the great ...and growing West that can never in the ...future be shaken. ...Mr. Bayer was the originator, and at the ...present time is the manager of the Portland ...Fire Insurance Company, the first and only ...organization of the kind in the world. The ...principle of insuring roofs of all kinds is ...entirely original with Mr. Bayer, and is not ...only successfully carried on by him here ...alone, but is exciting a great deal of com... ...ment from the other insurance companies ...of the land. The purpose of the company ...is briefly set forth in the following circular ad... ...dressed to the business men of the city, and ...which will be read with much interest by not only ...every home-owner at home, but by many ...more against the far West, where the present ...circular will extensively circulate. ...

...repair every roof insured by us and also to paint it at any time if found necessary; keep the gutters and conductors free of dirt, snow and ice.

W. H. MOORE.

Metal Roofing Galvanized Iron Cornices, Metal Skylights, Etc.

The father of the galvanized iron cornice business in the Northwest is Mr. W. H. Moore, who is to-day doing a very large business in this line in East Portland. For many years previous to his establishment on the East Side at the head of one of the largest establishments in Portland, and his work is to-day found in all parts of the Northwest. Mr. Moore in the past few years has done some very large jobs, the most important of which are the headquarters building at Tacoma. He is now crowded to his fullest capacity, and is doing the contract work on some of the largest and most imposing buildings in the interior of the state.

UNION IRON WORKS.

A Very Large Plant Which Ships All Over the Northwest and to California.

The Union Iron Works was established in this city in 1860, under the same name, by Messrs. A. Campbell and F. Collier. This important industry was first started as a private enterprise, and it was not until some four years later that it was incorporated. In 1884 the company was incorporated as the Union Iron Works, with E. W. Jones as president, and W. J. Ideleman, secetary and treasurer. The board of directors at the present time comprises E. W. Jones, C. M. Ideleman, S. W. Walker and Henry Thompson, gentlemen of means, all well and favorably known in this community. This is now one of the largest and best-equipped plants of the kind in Portland, if not in the Northwest. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, all paid up, and they are now shipping their products all over the Northwest, as far past even as Montana and Idaho, and also extensively to California. During the past year they have even shipped machinery of their own make to the San Francisco market. During the past four years their business has shown a most remarkable growth. In 1885 their total sales did not exceed $50,000. In 1888 these sales had increased to $80,000, and during the present year the total value of their annual product will reach at least $100,000. Of no little importance to Portland is the amount of money that this company is now expending in this city annually. During the past year they paid out for raw material, nearly all of which was purchased in this field, $24,000, and during 1889 their expenditures in this line will reach $40,000. They now employ on an average about fifty men, whose average wages are about $3 per day, making a grand total of over $46,000 paid out in Portland by this company for the one item, wages, during a single year, all of which of course, is spent by the wage earners right here at home. The capital employed in the business of this company is all local. Their specialities are sawmill, mining and steamboat machinery. At present they are putting in an extensive special plant for the manufacture of shafting and pulleys, a large stock of which they will carry on hand for immediate delivery, in large and small amounts. During the past year they built all of the machinery for the large sawmill at Vancouver, one of the largest in the territory, as well as all of the machinery for the new steamer George W. Shaver, the engines of which are of 150 horse power. These engines are called the "Poppet Valve." They are now at work on the machinery for a large sawmill at Hood River, and are pushed to their utmost capacity with other work. Their present location is at the corner of Front and Main streets, where they have a frontage of 125 feet and a depth extending back to the river. The present officers are E. W. Jones, president and superintendent; P. W. Dana, secretary and treasurer.

THE PORTLAND STOVE WORKS.

The Only Factory of the Kind in Portland—In a Flourishing Condition.

The Portland Stove Works, the only ones on the coast, are under the proprietorship and management of Messrs. J. Monting, H. Cleve and J. S. Workman. This business was first started in Portland in 1883 under the name of the Novelty Stove Works. It was conducted as the Novelty Stove Works for about one year only, when the firm adopted the more euphonious and appropriate name of the Portland Stove Works. Since the day that the company first opened their doors to business they have noted a constant and rapid growth to their business. Six years ago the individual members did all the work around the establishment themselves; to-day, in addition to their own services, they give constant and regular employment to fifteen men, and it is alone the limited condition of their quarters that prevents them at the present time from giving regular work to at least thirty-five hands. At the present writing the company cannot begin to fill the orders that they are receiving. They now do a business throughout, not only Oregon, but also Washington, Idaho and Montana. They manufacture anything in the line of stoves from the finest heating stove to the largest and most expansive ranges for hotel use. It is the present intention of the company to commence, as soon as their busy season is over, the erection of additional quarters that will more than double the present capacity of their works. The extensiveness of their business can perhaps be better appreciated from the statement that the value of their output expressed in dollars and cents is $123 per day. They pay out regularly for the one item of wages alone $325 per week. Formerly all of their raw material was purchased in the outside markets, but the successful opening of the Oregon Iron and Steel Co.'s works at Oswego has furnished them a supply of raw material at their very doors that is perfectly adapted to their use and which they can purchase at a price that encourages the patronage of the home market. The sum of $1352 is the amount that the company expended last month for raw material, and their annual expenditures for iron alone will at the present run about $15,000 per year. On the completion of their new works, however, they will pay out annually at least double this latter sum, and of great importance to the people here is the fact that this in no wise modest expenditure will all be expended right here at home.

The success that the Portland stove works has, and is at the present writing meeting with will be welcome news to each and every resident of the Northwest. The establishment of works of this kind in the present unsettled condition of the country, was largely a matter of experiment and it is directly traceable to the intimate knowledge that the gentlemen possessed who composed the company, that the works now are in the very flourishing condition that they are. This company makes a stove that is in every way equal to the best Eastern makes and as they can even undersell their competitors they are worthy of the hearty support of every family in this growing section of Uncle Sam's domains.

WOLFF & ZWICKER.

Immediate Successors to Trenkman & Wolff—Their Extensive Machine Shops.

The business which the above firm is now conducting is one of the oldest machine shops in Portland. It was originally established in 1869 by Mr. H. Trenkman, on the present site of the Star block, at the southeast corner of Front and Oak streets. Early in 1872, the business having increased beyond the capacity of Mr. Trenkman's ability to handle it successfully alone, he associated with himself Mr. Wolff, the present senior member of the firm of Wolff & Zwicker. These gentlemen remained in their original location until 1879, at which time the ground they were then occupying, becoming too valuable for manufacturing purposes they removed to their present location, on F. st. between Third and Fourth.

Messrs. Trenkman & Wolff remained together here for ten years longer, building up in the meantime a business that was second to no other of the same kind in Portland. At the first of the present year Mr. Trenkman's interests outside of his machine shop demanding more of his time than he thought he could well spare from the business that he had so long and successfully followed, he disposed of his interests in his iron works to Mr. Zwicker, when the style of the firm was changed to Wolff & Zwicker.

Both of the gentlemen composing the new firm took hold of the business well prepared to make their venture a success. They not only bought out a thoroughly established business, which was not effected in the least by the retirement of Mr. Trenkman, but both members of the firm having served their apprenticeships in the old country, which was subsequently followed up by years of practical experience in the United States, they were in a position to give direct supervision to all work that was intrusted to their hands.

The firm of Wolff & Zwicker is the only firm in their line in Portland that is able to attempt the work that they are now regularly handling. They are large manufacturers of hydraulic pipes, water mains, jail, and do all kinds of iron work for buildings, either business or private. One of the most important jobs that they have recently finished is an immense lot of water mains for the Oregon Iron and Steel Company, whose extensive works are located at Oswego, on the Willamette river about eight miles above Portland. They have also made an $85,000 contract with the city for four and a half miles of water main pipe. Another heavy contract that they have just finished is the delivery of 100 iron cells for the state penitentiary at Salem. Wolff & Zwicker have the most powerful machinery for punching and shearing iron on the coast. Their largest machine will punch seventy-five holes at a single stroke, and will cut plates four feet square and 3-10 of an inch thick. This is the only machine of the kind on the Pacific coast. It is not only a great saver of time, but gives this firm a great advantage over their rivals. It is for this reason that Messrs. Wolff & Zwicker are able to supply the entire Northwest, including Idaho and Montana with heavy work in their line. The business is constantly on the increase. Last year they paid out about $30,000 for the raw material, and the total value of their product for the year was $50,000. During the present year they will expend about $40,000 for raw material and the value of their annual product will reach upwards of $60,000. They employ constantly twenty men, all experienced workmen, and their average pay roll is about $300 a week. About two-thirds of their raw material is purchased in the Portland market, while the rest comes from San Francisco. They now have about $10,000 invested in their business in Portland and are constantly making additions and improvements to their plant that keeps them well to the front of all of the present competitors in this field.

IRON WORKS.

The Extensive Machine Plant of A. B. Heintz, at the Corner of Second and D Streets.

It is everybody in the community who uses the output of the iron foundry. The owner of the massive brick and stone building in the heart of the city resorts to the foundry for the ponderous columns used both for ornamental relief to the structure and for purposes of support. The plumber, the hardware dealer, the millman and the business man all resort to the foundry for articles indispensable to their business, and even the frugal housewife picks up many a useful utensil in household economy that has been cast in this same foundry. An establishment of Portland that is specially worthy of mention in any manufacturing number devoted to the interests of Portland is the iron foundry of A. B. Heintz, located in this city. Mr. Heintz is a young man, being at the present writing but 31 years of age, but he has set an example to many of the old-time manufacturers of the city that is worthy of mention. He is to-day the sole owner of the iron works which he is conducting in a very successful manner, and does a business that reaches to all parts of the Pacific Northwest, and even as far East as St. Paul and Minneapolis. His principal business is manufacturing castings of all kinds, including cellar grates, ashpits, door castings, iron store fronts, engine castings of every description, hardware and plumbers' supplies, and ornamental work in iron, brass, white metal and bronze. He has two buildings, respectively 40x55 and 30x50 feet in dimensions, the larger of which is used for foundry purposes, while the smaller is used exclusively as a machine shop and storeroom. The raw material used by this gentleman is all purchased in the home market, and, as Mr. Heintz says, "not a dollar do I expend that is not put into circulation right here in Portland. He employs regularly about seven men, and his pay roll will average about $400 per month. There is no manufacturing industry in any city that has the tendency to constant and rapid growth as does the iron foundry. As a town begins to assume the first importance as a trading center, the first manufacturing business started of any importance is the iron foundry. The foundry flourishes where many of the other manufacturing industries pass into a decline and decay. As a living evidence of this fact one has but to recur to the immense iron works of San Francisco, which a few years ago were manufacturing establishments of very limited pretensions. Mr. Heintz has a good start on the road to prosperity and wealth and he will doubtless long remain classed among the leading manufacturers of iron in the city where he has so long resided.

PORTLAND BOILER WORKS.

The First Establishment in This City—The Most Complete in Portland.

Located at the corner of Twelfth and N streets is the most complete boiler works in the city. These works are under the management and proprietorship of Mr. James Monks, one of the most experienced boilermakers on the coast. Previous to his embarking in business on his own account in this city he had many years of practical experience in the boiler-making business, and it was this knowledge, together with a clear appreciation of the trade here that has made him to-day the proprietor of the largest establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

It was early in the year 1885 that Mr. Monks first opened his shop in this city, and since that time he has done some of the most important work in boiler making that was ever done in the Northwest. Previous to the time of the establishment of this shop here all the boiler work of Oregon and Washington was either done East or in San Francisco. He started in with a total of three men employed. The number of his employes to-day is fifteen and his business is rapidly increasing. He manufactures all kinds and sizes of boilers, water tanks and general sheet iron work and guarantees satisfaction in all cases. He has turned out work that would do credit to many a larger establishment. Worthy of mention here as the product of this shop is the immense boiler in Weinhard's brewery, which is the largest in the state, the boilers in the Portland Cordage Works, the Portland Ice Works and the steamer G. W. Shaver, and he is at the present time at work on four large boilers for the new flour mill at Tacoma, and one for the elegant new steamer to ply on the Willamette river. Mr. Monks has certainly made a very satisfactory showing, not only for himself but for Portland, since his establishment here, and he is worthy of the support of the people of Oregon and Washington.

PORTLAND IRON WORKS.

Incorporated With a Paid Up Capital Stock of $50,000—Value of Product for 1889, $125,000.

One of the largest of the many iron works of Portland is that of the above named company, located on Thirteenth cor N. of this city. This company is incorporated with a paid up capital stock of $50,000, and is under the direct management of the leading owners of the stock, who themselves are practical and finished workmen of many years' experience. The officers of the company are H. T. Clark, president, and James Jowanlock, vice president and general manager. Mr. Clark is a young man of recognized ability, and has been identified with the company ever since its formation, while his associate, Mr. Jowanlock, is a native of Edinborough, where he served his apprenticeship in one of the largest iron works of his mother country, and is in every respect a finished workman.

The Portland Iron Works were first established in Albina, in 1882, on a very small scale. In May of the year following the company removed to the west side of the river and permanently established themselves in their present location. At the time of the first removal the size of their building was 50x200 feet, but in 1889 the rapid growth of their business necessitated the erection of a large addition to this structure and they have now double the space that they had before the construction of this second building. They first commenced business with a total of fifteen hands employed, in addition to their own services, and at the present time they give steady employment to from sixty to seventy-five hands at all seasons of the year, and their pay roll will average about $900 per week, a sufficient index of the very rapid growth of their business. The business of this company has never before been in the flourishing condition that it is at the present time. They are simply over run with work, and their trade which reaches to all parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, is constantly crowding them to their utmost capacity. During 1888 they turned out and shipped goods to the total value of $85,000. The total value of their product for the present year will be somewhere between $100,000 and $125,000. Of the utmost importance to Portland is the statement that this company makes all its purchases of raw material right here in the home market. Their outlay in this direction for the year 1888 was $30,000, and this year these figures will reach between $45,000 and $50,000.

This company at the present writing has not only all of the most improved machinery for their kind of work, but the class of men that they employ places them in a position to offer to the trade only the very best of finished work in all cases. They employ no boys whatever, every man who does any of the more important work about the establishment being a finished workman, and the president and vice president give their personal supervision to every piece of work that leaves their shop. It is this painstaking care on the part of the principals that has tended to the establishment of that reputation that the Portland Iron Works enjoys in this field to-day, and it is this same painstaking care in the future that will cause them to maintain their position as the leading iron foundry of the city. The company is now in a position to furnish bids on any kind of iron work desired from any and all parts of the Pacific Northwest, and in all cases where work is intrusted to their hands the order will be filled in a manner that will leave no room for complaint on the part of the patron. They can handle any sized piece of work desired and will give the promptest attention to all orders that are sent them. These are the only works north of San Francisco that have the machinery for grinding and recorrugating four mill rollers.

PACIFIC METAL WORKS.

Importers and Manufacturers of White Metals Etc.—Portland and San Francisco.

The Pacific Metal Works is one of the best and most favorably known firms on the Pacific coast, as manufacturers and importers of metals, terne and tin plates, etc. They rank as the principal establishment on the coast in the manufacture of solders for canners, tinners and plumbers; babbitt metals of all grades, type and stereotype metals, bar lead, etc. Their imports include pig lead and tin, ingot and bolt copper, zinc, antimony, terne and tin plates of all kinds.

This business was originally established in 1876, and the Oregon branch was opened in 1883 in Portland, at the site which it still occupies No. 48 North Second street. The growth of the business in Oregon has been very remarkable. At the present time their factory is entirely too small to enable the firm to handle the business that is offered them. As soon as a suitable site can be obtained the company intend to erect a much larger and more convenient building, in which an entirely new and greatly improved stock will be placed. The business done by this firm in 1888 was nearly double that done during the previous year, and the present indications are that the year 1889 will show a large increase over last year's business. The value of the manufactured goods turned out by this firm in 1888 amounted to nearly $300,000, of which the output of the Portland house was about one-third.

The members of the company are John S. Reese, N. B. Strong, J. A. Morrow, resident in San Francisco, and W. H. Morrow, manager of the Portland house. All of these gentlemen are thoroughly posted in their business and occupy a leading place in business circles. Members of the company personally superintend every detail of manufacture and only skilled workmen are employed. The Pacific Metal Works occupies a leading place, and no industry deserves better the success attained.

THE SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS.

The Largest Foundry in the Pacific Northwest—The Main Building Alone Covers Two Blocks.

The business of which the Smith & Watson Iron Works are the direct successors was first started in this city in 1865 in a very small way, the capital employed in the plant at the time not exceeding $500. What a commentary is contained in the bare statement that the main building of the company alone to-day is a most substantial brick structure occupying two full city blocks, and that the business is now conducted by a company with a subscribed capital stock of $100,000. At the present writing this is the largest and most complete plant of the kind in the Northwest. The officers of the company are as follows: C. E. Smith, president; J. F. Watson, secretary, and R. Collier, superintendent. This company is one of the largest disbursers of money in the city, and it is most gratifying that the main portion of their annual outlay for raw material is spent in this field, at least one-half of this being the product of the Oregon Iron & Steel Co.'s mines at Oswego. The company makes a specialty of heavy structural work, such as building fronts, etc., although they are general manufacturers of all styles of marine, portable and stationary engines and boilers, hoisting works, saw mills, quartz mills and mining machinery, bridge and trestle irons, castings of all kinds, jail cells, vault linings, wrought and cast iron fences and crestings, Hyatt lights for sidewalks, etc., and they are prepared at the shortest notice to furnish plans and estimates for all kinds of iron work. They are also agents for the "Thompson & Evans" steam pump which is acknowledged to be the most reliable and satisfactory pump in use. The Portland location of the company is on Front, Hall, Harrison and Water streets, and any work intrusted to their hands will receive the attention of only the most skilled labor.

OREGON BRASS WORKS.

The Only Works of the Kind in Portland, Started in 1872 by David M. Moore.

The only brass works in Portland at the present time are the Oregon Brass Works now located on Second street between B and C. This business was first started in Portland in 1872 by David M. Moore the present proprietor, and it has been altogether through his efforts that the business has been brought to its present successful issue. Mr. Moore is at the present time one of the leading manufacturers of the city and the success that he has made in the past is only equaled by the promise that his business now gives of becoming one of the leading manufacturing enterprises of the Northwest.

In 1872 Mr. Moore started in business in a very small way at the corner of Main and Second streets. His entire capital that he had invested in the plant at the time did not exceed $300 and it was after much misgiving of the outcome that he finally prevailed upon himself to make the venture. After remaining in business for twelve months, during which time he with the services of a single boy had done all the work of the factory, he suspended business. One year later, however, he again opened his shop, and from that time forward he has continued to make steady and rapid progress. He has now employed in his business upwards of $20,000 and gives constant employment to ten hands. The total value of his product for the past year was about $15,000 and during '89 it will reach at least $17,000. Mr. Moore manufactures all kinds of brass, bell and composition castings, makes church and steamboat bells and gongs, water gauges, steam whistles, engineers' findings, hydraulic pipes and nozzles, cutter heads, reaper boxes and every grade of babbitt metal, and makes a specialty of steam and hand pumps. He does a business that reaches to all parts of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska, and one that is rapidly increasing.

J. F. SHEA,

Manufacturer of Steam and Hot Water Apparatus, 10 and 12 North Second Street.

One of the solid manufacturers of the city is Mr. J. F. Shea, at Nos. 10 and 12 North Second street. This gentleman has been in business continuously for the past nine years, and has built up a business in that time that is second to no other in his line in the Northwest. He gives his special attention to the manufacture of steam and hot water apparatus. Making a specialty of these lines, he is in a position to successfully meet all competition from the fact that it is his constant study to not only improve the merit of his product, but at the same time to put it on the market at the lowest living prices. While the principal part of his output finds a market in Portland, this city consuming about three-fourths of this product, he still does considerable business with the outside districts of the state and even with Washington and Idaho. He has invested in his business and plant upwards of $8000, exclusive of the ground and the building, which alone is valued at $25,000. He gives constant employment to the most skilled workmen as shown by the statement that the average wages paid these men is $4 50 per day. While Mr. Shea gives his special attention to the manufacture of the lines mentioned above, he also does all kinds of plumbing, gas and steam fitting, makes to order in any quantity desired coils for dry houses, deals in all kinds of plumbing and sanitary goods, and is general agent for the celebrated Cleveland Faucet Company, conceded to be the manufacturers of the best goods in their line in the world. It is the aim of the proprietor to keep always in stock the most complete variety of anything and everything liable to be called for at any time, and purchasers can always depend on the genuineness of the article purchased from him.

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS.

Their Extensive Plant Located on the Water Front in This City.

The pioneer firm in the line of foundries and machinists in this city is the Willamette Iron Works, located at the corner of Front and E streets in this city. The company occupies here a full half block of land extending from Front out to deep water frontage, and their plant is not only the largest but the most complete in the Northwest. These works are prepared to do all kinds of heavy machinery work, including the making of boilers for the largest steamers and manufacturing plants, as well as any special machinery desired. They have made the machinery complete for some of the fastest and best boats that now ply regularly on the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and machinery and boilers made by them may be found in many of the largest manufacturing establishments of the Northwest.

The Willamette Iron Works was first established in this city in 1865. These works are at the present time under the efficient management of Mr. James Lotan, one of the most practical men in this line on the coast, while the position of secretary and treasurer is ably filled by Mr. Winfield T. Stephens. The shops alone of this company give constant employment to over 100 hands, and the experienced workmen, and their annual expenditures for raw material in this field will approximate a very large sum.

The specialty of the Willamette Iron Works, as before stated, is heavy machinery of all kinds, and on this class of work they are prepared to give figures at any time. In addition to this line of work, however, they make castings of all kinds, and are prepared at short notice to furnish drawings and models for any class of machinery work desired.

HONEYMAN'S FOUNDRY.

Grown From a Small Beginning to an Important Manufacturing Industry.

The business of J. Honeyman & Co. has grown from a very small beginning to one of the important manufacturing enterprises of the state. They have now invested in their business here upwards of $30,000, and $20,000 additional in buildings and real estate used for their foundry purposes. This is all their own capital, made here in this city, by their own individual efforts. They do a general foundry and machine business, and their product is almost wholly sold in Portland, although at times they have been forced to fill orders for outside portions of the Northwest. They buy all of their raw material at home. They give constant employment to about twenty hands and this year the total value of their product will exceed $25,000. They do a perfectly safe business and are to-day classed among the most solid of Portland's many manufacturers.

A LABOR SAVING INVENTION.

Successful Trial of a Combined Self Feeder and Band Cutter.

The Salem *Statesman* of September 10 has the following: On Saturday at Lyman Damon's place, near Monmouth, in order that the new self feeders and band cutters of Bone Bros. was given a test, and proved satisfactory in every particular. It would feed the grain much more evenly than when fed by hand, and was pronounced as perfect by all those that witnessed the trial. It is made by the Advance Thresher Company, of Battle Creek, Mich., and represented by Z. T. Wright, of Portland, who was present at the trial. Mr. Wright says he will be able to supply those that give an early order for next year's work. They can be fitted to any thresher, and says the labor of four men.

ALASKA FURS.

The Finest Furs in the World Now Successfully Dressed in the Portland Market.

Away back in the early 70's Messrs. Rummelin & Gutmann, gentlemen who had previously had the advantage of many years' experience in the fur business, opened a store in Portland for handling furs of all descriptions, and at the same time started a factory here for dressing and preparing for the market the furs of Alaska. The business first started by these enterprising gentlemen is at the present time successfully conducted by Messrs. Rummelin & Sons, who are to-day the largest furriers on the coast. They now carry a full stock of everything pertaining to their line, from the most expensive sealskin to the less expensive rug and robe, and are doing a business that reaches to all parts of the United States. Most of their supply of skins comes from Alaska, and with the single exception of the seal, successfully dressed and dyed by but one firm in the world, in London, they are now turning out dressed skins that have the very highest rating in the big markets of the world. As attesting the importance of this business to Portland at the present time, it can be stated that Messrs. Rummelin & Sons now find a market in the Northwest for not to exceed one-half of their product, the remainder meeting with a ready sale all over the United States, they shipping largely to the markets of New York and Philadelphia. These gentlemen not only skin the dressed furs, but also the finest fur cloaks and garments of every description, all made here at home. The members of the present firm are experienced workmen, Mr. Rummelin himself having served a life's time apprenticeship in his present business, while his sons, after mastering their trade in their father's factory here in Portland, worked for a number of years in the largest establishments of New York city. The Portland address of the firm is No. 82 First street, Portland, Oregon, and all orders sent them from any part of the United States will receive their prompt attention, and as all goods leave their hands are always accompanied by a guarantee of the firm, purchasers can in all cases depend on the merit of the article purchased.

OREGON PEACH BITTERS.

Manufactured Only by H. Klas, of This City, the Patentee.

The most insidious foe to health in the territory comprised in the Pacific Northwest is malaria. Almost all residents of this section find it necessary at nearly all seasons to guard against the influence of this malaria by drugs or some counteracting agency. It has remained for Mr. H. Klas to discover an infallible remedy for this complaint in his celebrated Peach Bitters now enjoying a very large sale, not only in the Northwest but throughout the Union. This tonic is manufactured of roots and herbs indigenous to Oregon, and while effective in all cases, is harmless alike to the strongest adult and the tenderest babe. It is pleasant to the taste, invigorating without being intoxicating and forms a very pleasant drink.

PROWELL'S NO. 7 LINIMENT.

For Internal and External Use—A Most Effective Remedy Manufactured in Portland.

It has remained for Mr. E. Z. Prowell, a druggist and a gentleman of standing in this city to discover the most effective remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia. This is nothing more nor less than Prowell's No. 7 Liniment which is now found in nearly every household in the Northwest. In addition to this liniment Mr. Prowell is sole owner and manufacturer of Prowell's vegetable blood and liver pills, the prescribed dose being one pill, the best aperient, laxative and purgative known. Both of these standard remedies are harmless and at the same time most effective.

A Skillful Man.
Boston Courier.

Smith—No, sir, I never buy a Sunday paper. Jones—For what reason? Smith—I think it is sinful to publish papers Sunday. Jones—Well, I should think you would want to keep up with the news. Smith—Oh, I manage that well enough. Jones—In what way? Smith—I borrow Brown's Sunday paper every Monday morning.

VIEWS OF THE CREAM CITY.

Professor McElroy Tells of the Generous Hospitality of Its People.

Milwaukee's Manufacturing Industries, Railroads, Residences, Parks, Soldiers' Home, Suburban Resorts, Public Schools.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5, 1889.—Returning to this city again from Chicago we have now the time and opportunity to accept the kind invitations of friends to visit the various institutions, manufactories, parks, etc., that will most interest the transient visitor to this commercial center by the lake. Although several days have elapsed since the encampment closed, still we find several hundred G. A. R. men and their families, who have remained to visit and inspect the numerous attractions in and about this beautiful city. The universal hospitality and kindness extended last week by every citizen in Milwaukee still holds.

As a sample of the general courtesy that prevails, we cite the following, applying to our own delegation: Fifteen members of the Oregon party were assigned by the local G. A. R. committee on accommodations to the residence of Mr. Waterman, on Fifteenth street. This gentleman, through his interest in the encampment and kindness to the visitors, gave up his home and his business for the entire week and gave his time and attention to the entertainment of our people. This was only one instance of the universal kindness manifested by the people of Milwaukee in general.

THE "CREAM CITY."

The stranger tourist, coming within sight of Milwaukee, will not find that it differs much in general appearance, but, on closer acquaintance and examination, he will invariably decide that it is one of the most beautiful large cities on the continent. The city lies mainly on high ground, on both sides of the Milwaukee river, and from Lake Michigan presents a striking appearance. Its growth has been substantial, not rapid, and the city has never been inflicted with a large boom which has had the effect to inflate prices. Property in the main business part of the city has reached a high figure, but still it is increasing year by year and always finds a ready sale. Milwaukee settlement dates from 1833—fifty-six years ago—but up to within a comparatively few years the growth was slow; now the city has about 225,000 inhabitants, and the population is increasing at the rate of from 15,000 to 20,000 per year. The population is largely German and of German descent, which accounts in some deg

THE CITY OF GRAY'S HARBOR

THE COMING CITY OF THE SOUND COUNTRY

Over $150,000 worth of Lots have already been sold. The company is spending $1000 per day in improvements. Work is being pushed on the Central Gray's Harbor Railroad, of which the City of Gray's Harbor will be the terminus. For Maps, Prices of Lots, etc., call on or address

THE PORTLAND REAL ESTATE SYNDICATE, No. 42½ Washington St.

ON THE BAY OF TILLAMOOK

An Interesting Journey From the Town to the Ocean.

How the People Were Deceived by a Dishonest Boomer—A Lucky Editor—The Recent Timber Land Craze—Etc

Tillamook county has hardly yet recovered from the convulsion caused by the operations of "Banker" Wilson, who came from the East about a year ago and with many a resounding blast upon his own horn proceeded to initiate the natives into the mysteries of a mild boom, preparatory to relieving them of several thousand dollars that had safely reposed in the capacious depths of antique stockings for many a long year. He founded a one-horse banking institution and under his tutelage a windy genius with a *penchant* for beer and editorial ink, started the *Headlight*. One day they departed for that bourne where the woodbine twines its long tendrils, and when the safe in the deserted bank was opened it was hollow hollow, hollow," and an angry wail went up that was heard over on the headwaters of the Nehalem.

Down at Bay City, the boom town started by this financial genius, a betrayed wife rocks a fatherless infant. The broken hearted girl, it is said, followed her betrayer, who had duped her into a bigamous marriage, out to the city, and was there brought face to face with the true wife from the East. What could she do? Prosecute the scoundrel and herald her wrongs to the world or take up her cross and bear it in silence, and with true womanly instinct she chose the latter.

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The unexpected financial success of the *Headlight* since it passed into new hands has been a source of envy for half the editors of the state. When I was in the town a year or so ago the paper was on the verge of bankruptcy, and could have been bought for eight or nine dollars. Since then its income has sprung into the thousands, and its proprietors have netted a small fortune. All this money came—not from subscriptions, not from the advertising patronage of the county—but from timber land notices. During the year a craze for the acquirement of such lands has run through the Northwest, and in Tillamook county hundreds of claims have been taken. The law requires publication of these notices in the nearest newspaper. They are printed for ten weeks, and the charge is ten dollars. The *Headlight* frequently carried 150 to 200 of these advertisements which meant a weekly income of $150 to $300. The regular revenue about paid expenses, so all this was clear money. Now, when the cow has been milked, an opposition paper has come in with the new administration of the land office, and laid pohtical claim to the "spoils."

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The history of this timber furor shows how lightly the crime of perjury is held by many. And the just result of the whole affair is that most of those who put their conscience under the influence of a financial anesthetic are making little or nothing in the venture. They are in the clutches of the syndicates and can count themselves fortunate if they clear $50 for all their time, labor and violation of the land laws, while many who went into the venture with honest intentions and operated upon their own money, will lose a part if not all of their capital. In many cases this is due to the rascality of the cruisers" locating them.

"Half of these people," said a resident of the county who is familiar with the history of this movement, 'couldn't tell what county they were in, after the cruiser had selected them over a few mountains, and were also utterly ignorant of section and township lines. So it was the easiest thing in the world to take them to a fine body of timber, and at the same time really locate them miles away in scrub timber or immense burns."

Another man told me of a case where one cruiser pretended to locate twenty two entry men, half of them women (if that isn't an Irish bull) inside of six hours. Anybody that knows the least about the Oregon mountains will tell you that it couldn't be done in less than a week.

Contrary, too to general expectation timber land is cheaper now than it was a year ago. Because vast tracts have been taken within that period and thrown upon the market.

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That night a cold wind blew up from the sea, and great rain clouds drenched the earth, but when morning dawned the rain ceased and a strong breeze out of the sultry east tumbled the clouds back into the west. About 10 o'clock the little steamer that plies between Tillamook City and Garibaldi came up with the tide, and in the afternoon I went aboard and rode down the bay to the ocean. For three or four miles a deep and narrow arm of the bay has cut a winding way through a tangled tideland forest of spruce and wild crabapple. Then the bay is entered and the tortuous channel runs through broad stretches of wild grass land, and the faint melody of cow bells is wafted on the breeze. The scene is not unlike the wide prairies of the Missouri valley as they appeared twenty years ago. These broad flats and islands are not tideland within the meaning of the law, being submerged only at extreme high water. They have all been homesteaded or pre empted, and are utilized for pasturage by the settlers living upon the mainland who swim their stock across at low tide, crossing in skiffs at milking time. Were it not that the mermaids have been banished from the coral caverns of the sea by the cold light of reason here is the place where one should expect them to disport and it would be very convenient I should think if they could be employed as mail. amidst. Then when the wild tides of winter beat against the bold cliffs and the timorous earth-maiden is afraid to cross the angry waters, the mermaid could sing her wild and entrancing strains as she held aloft the gleaming milk pail.

THE MERMAIDS SONG

Now what are poor mermaids to do
When worried by conflicting duty?
Their lovers swear they are untrue
And rage about their heartless beauty.

Our home is in the coral cave,
Our hearts, alas! go out to lubbers;
While lathoms neath the curling wave
The over-crowned mormon mopes and blubbers.

And that is why, on wintry night
We sing of love the's unrequited!
We gaze upon some luckless wight—
And lo! the flame of life is blighted.

The eventide, and o'er the land
The chime of vesper bells is falling
Our hearts are on the distant strand—
Ch! duty from the deep is calling.

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And now the bay widens and we are over Dry Sticking bar where the gay ripples are dyking one channel to flush all the water through, another. A stiff breeze blew over the broad bay which lay dancing in the summer sunshine a beautiful expanse of emerald water encircled by low spurs of the Coast range. Above, the blue sky, with a few cirrus clouds trailing raggedly toward the interior, gulls rising and falling on the breeze, and screaming defiance at the little steamer, and the golden sunlight over all.

Down at Hobsonville the big saws were tearing through spruce logs, with a wail that would have done credit to a fine old Irish family banshee cutting lumber for the San Francisco market. Two steamers run regularly between the two bays, carrying the product from the forest to the city.

We landed at Garibaldi and I tramped around and over the rocky point to the Bar View hotel. Mr Smith, the proprietor has sailed the salt seas over and has seen a good deal of the world since he first trod an English vessel many years ago, and now he decares he is anchored for life upon this beautiful beach of bay and ocean. He owns two miles of the beach and has indeed, a charming place. The long dining hall is built above a small stream that comes tumbling out of the hills, and what with the croon of the distant bar and the murmur of the pebbly brook, it is next to impossible to avoid dropping off to sleep at the supper table.

Mr James Terwilliger the Portland pioneer, who dwells in old fashioned simplicity upon his 500 broad acres in Southern Portland was sojourning at the hotel and during my stay told many a stirring tale of wild life in the wilderness and many an amusing anecdote of early days, some of which I hope in future to place on record in THE OREGONIAN.

While waiting for Mrs Smith to prepare us a good old fashioned English Tillamook supper, Joe Terwilliger and the writer fished for 200 yards or so in the little stream back of the dining room, and caught about twenty little trout, which I dressed, and we all ate for breakfast.

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After supper we walked along the beach toward the Nehalem, and climbed over the broken wreck of the Makah which drifted in over the bar last winter, with her bottom to the sky, and not a trace or token of the fifteen or twenty men who had composed her crew. The vessel was owned in San Francisco and was commanded by a fair haired young captain, who left his betrothed to make one more voyage before their wedding day. One cruel morning word was borne to San Francisco that the Makah was a wreck upon the rugged coast of Oregon, but they would not believe that it was so, and soothed their fears with a vain belief that she was sailing far away in tropic seas. The underwriters sent an agent to the wreck, and he was washed into the sea, and nearly drowned, while making the perilous passage of Hug point, near the Nehalem, at high tide. And when he asked if the sea had yielded up any memento of the youthful captain that he might bear away with him to the stricken girl, they could only answer nay.

People flocked to the beach in large numbers when the vessel came in, and men built a great bonfire upon the shore, and wasted all night for the stranding of the cap'd craft. The beach for miles was strewn with her cargo of lumber, and the inhabitants have since torn away all her copper sheeting and burned out many of the great iron bolts and some of them have profited a good many dollars by the wreck.

As we sat upon the broken hull and watched the long breakers charging on the strand and saw the great day god slowly sink into his golden couch in the west, I could not avoid fancying the last wild scene of storm and blackness that brought death to the poor fellows who once had trod this once proud structure of man. To them death came upon the whirlwind, in all his wild terror, when the dark heavens were filled with water, when the gale was shrieking through the torn rigging, and flashes of tropic light ing were sending a blinding glare over the awful waste of rolling water.

Such must forever be the fate of many of that great host who go down into the deep in ships. But awful as it may seem how better than that other death of the sailor who too often comes upon the shore, when his last breath is drawn in a drunken brawl or when he is surrounded by fallen women and the vilest of men. God pity and preserve poor Jack! His friends are few on shore.

NELS W DURHAM

THE SHRINKING OF TAXES

Undervaluations in Polk County—A Scandalous System

Independence West Side

The assessment of Polk county has been footed up, and it is now a subject for discussion. The chief end of an assessment is to avoid the state taxes, it seems, for the assessors without any regard whatever for the equity of the cases brought before them, scale down the prices on the rich men and leave out valuable property, and consequently we are able to rob the state of the paltry sum which otherwise would be her due. But what of the cost? Compare these figures.

In 1885 we had 264 669 acres of land in Polk county but this has dwindled to 229 579 acres in 1889 or a depreciation of farm values of $548,893. Our present assessor should certainly have the gratitude of the farmers (some of them at least). In 1888, the value of cattle (only 7594) was $101 488, while 7091 cattle in 1889 are worth $98 305 (more thanks). In 1888, the value of improvements on town lots in Polk county was $467 127, while in 1889 this has decreased to $447 950. In 1888 "money notes and accounts" amounted to $466 011 while in 1889 this amounts to $453 730. (The bankers can now return thanks.) Household furniture and carriages in 1888 amounted to $140 470 while in 1889 it has decreased to $123 250. In 1888 the value of horses and mules was $146 335 while this year they are worth $181 700. Last year 17 579 sheep were worth $90 750 while 19,824 sheep this year are worth $78 875.

The gross value of all property in Polk county for 1888 was $4 166 383 while this year the gross value amounts to $6,639 480 or a depreciation of $525,903.

This is in the face of the fact that property all over Polk county has increased in cash value at least 33 per cent. Last year our net assessment was $2 829 581 while this year it is $2 266 505. Taxpayers, how do you like it?

Summary Assessment for Polk County for 1889

Acres of land	229 579	
Total value of same		$2 990,645
Value of town lots		447 950
Improvements		717
Merchandise and implements		241 790
Money notes stocks etc		453 730
Household furniture carriages etc		123 250
Number of horses and mules	$ 182	181 700
Number of cattle	7 091	98 305
Number of sheep	19 824	78 875
Number of swine	4 566	1 709
Gross value of all property	$6 639 480	$6 639 480
Less business	$1 010	
Exemptions	371 930	$1 372 940
Total taxable property		$ 5 266 540

Some Saw Are Coming

Brooklyn Times

It is a fitting coincidence that the prohibitionists and the Liquor Dealers' Association should have been in session on the same day. The two organizations are like the blade of a pair of scissors. They face each other and look threats but in reality they work together.

Do not take any chances of being poisoned or killed to death with old stove polish, paints and cheap colors in bottles. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is safe odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best. See yellow maids and the coon on cakes for no expensive tin or glass package with short purchase.

Take the Oregon Short Line for the East, twenty one hours shorter than any other transcontinental line. Elegant new dining cars, Pullman palace sleepers, free family sleeping cars run through to Denver Omaha Council Bluffs and Kansas City. Union ticket office, 81 First street, corner Oak.

CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION.

What the Republicans and Democrats of Washington Are Doing

Nailing Some Political Falsehoods—Governor Moore and Grant's Remains—North Yakima Products—The Early Frost

OLYMPIA, W T, Sept 15.—It looks like victory to see the state central committee at work here in a business like manner in arranging details for the campaign which is now in active progress throughout the new state. Chairman John E Gowey lost no time in getting down to work after his arrival at home from the Walla Walla convention. He has three fine rooms in the Woodruff block, and with Clerk O A Bowen of Skamokawa, Miss Sylvester is stenographer and type writer and Willie Hagenmeyer as messenger has been kept busy from 9 o'clock every morning until midnight. Mr Gowey is a man of business as well as political affairs, and knows what he is doing. Telegrams and letters containing suggestions, assignments, orders, etc, relative to the contest are coming and going, members of the committee are dropping in occasionally with pertinent advice, and everything appears to be working as smoothly as the well oiled machinery of a band saw. Advices from H W Fairweather the vice chairman at Sprague who has a bureau in good running order there, with J H Friedlander as assistant secretary, are to the effect that good work is being done at that point. Mr Fairweather, who knows the territory from beginning to end is a candidate for state senator and in addition to his duty of looking after the eastern portion of the state has his own pasturage to attend to. The democrats are running a lively bureau at Seattle and are doing efficient work though they are not so sanguine or enthusiastic as the republicans except relative to their legislative ticket. Here is where the average democrat is happy in consequence of some nominations it is said, on the republican tickets in King Pierce and Chehalis counties which should not have been made. Advices, however from these counties show that the legislative ticket will pull through as the disgruntled republicans are not disposed to knife the ticket and allow the democrats to elect two United States senators from the new state. They are not well pleased at the idea of voting for inferior men; and with blood in their eye exclaim: 'We will do it this time to save the legislature, but it is the last time, and don't forget it!'

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The democrats are spreading a report that the republican ticket has no veteran soldier on it. That is an error. Judge John P Hoyt served three years in the army. Robert P Bryan the candidate for superintendent of public instruction is a wounded soldier and a pensioner. Governor Perry was assistant adjutant general to the late Governor Dick Yates of Illinois, who commissioned General Grant and during the war enlisted and mustered in thousands of veterans. John L Wilson is the son of a veteran. Nearly all of the other candidates on the republican ticket were too young to keep step to the music of the Union in the ranks of the federal army, but their youth fal hearts thrilled at the news of a Union victory and no symbol of treason floated over the homes of their childhood. Can as much be said of all the candidates on the democratic state ticket, or of the howling permanent chairman of the Ellensburgh convention? The democratic love for a Union soldier is truly touching in a political campaign and no man knows how to pathetically work that racket better than the honored veteran democratic chieftain of the Palouse Charles S Voorhees and the gay and gracious bottle of perfumery of Seattle, Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, two Columbian orators whose honeyed and pedantic sophistry is poured out just a reprehensibly among the rafters of a barn or an out of the way schoolhouse as in a large convention hall.

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Governor M C Moore who has returned here from Walla Walla, replied recently along with other governors, to a telegram from Editor Frank Hatton of the Washington *Post* as to where he thought should be the final resting place of General Grant's remains in this wise. It has always seemed to me that the appropriate resting place for General Grant's remains was with his old comrades in arms in the national cemetery at Arlington. The national capital should have gathered about it not only the dust of a illustrious dead but whatever of monuments statues or paintings will tend to stir the national pride or awaken patriotic impulse in the people.

There were seventeen responses to Hatton's telegram which were published in the *Post* of September 1, and the New York *World* in criticising the governors nearly all of whom favored Washington, D C or near there said that Governors Shoup of Idaho Moore of Washington Woolfolk of Arizona Warren of Wyoming and White of Montana "are nothing but out side barbarians who have no business to intrude any opinion at all upon Gotham." Hence X and highly refined civilization' Governor Moore is not ruffled by this outburst, but with a blood mile is quite willing that his 'barbarous' opinion about that matter shall rest alongside of such highly refined editorial expression as the above. The Pacific coast could have done better by General Grant's remains than New York city.

***

Whenever I see big watermelons I look around for the mayor of North Yakima. A dozen or more thirty pounders were resting on a table in the rotunda of the Tacoma yesterday and sure enough his honor with a high plush hat was gazing at the fruit with evident admiration. When the legislators enable North Yakima and Mayor Reed we will have all the fruits in abundance that are known to the temperate zone. Sugars grown and made on the spot. Fine water from out of the bowels of the earth champagne made on the hillsides, bread made of Yakima flour butter from our creameries and meat in our cattle ranges. When the council of the new state shall decide from G Lon of the state fowl resulting in the How do things look politically in Yakima? I asked him. In a state behalf Master L Stubbs has been appointed a sergeant-at-arms of the Yakima Indian reservation up to the present writing is supreme and no Lo feels a fear of the newspaper boy. Pierce precinct is democratic by a majority of one and a majority of eighteen in the Atlantic precinct. We call him the Gladstone of the Lo. He has always been a much respected Lo. We have a new postmaster Captain Robert Dunlap a veteran of the war and of Yakima cowpuncher and twice a day by rail which at present may be sent down three times a week from North Yakima. We will elect our joint senator and members of the legislature from Douglas and Yakima counties. Starr, of Waterville is the democratic nominee for senator, and Snow, of the same place, is on the republican ticket. The latter is probate judge of Douglas county. John Cleman our candidate for the legislature is against David Longmire, a neighbor. Both live in the Wenas valley. Cleman is a good man, is about 25 years of age and was raised in the valley. His father died some years ago and left all of his estate of $43 000 to John by will. He had several brothers and sisters. In their presence he burned up the will and said to them, I am afraid of none of you now. That is the kind of a man he is."

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While in North Yakima last week I met Colonel B I Shaw of Vancouver one of the democratic delegates to the Ellensburgh convention and City Councilman John E Fuller of Tacoma who also wore a democratic badge from Pierce county. Colonel Shaw who is an old Indian fighter and talks Chinook readily, said he had been there since the Indian war when it was a sage brush plain. The Indians he met at every corner in the town, were the descendants of the savages he had fought. He recalled great annual gatherings of the Indians on the plains of Yakima, and told many interesting reminiscences of his contact with the keen red men and their strategy in war. John Fuller said he had not been at Yakima for eighteen years when he passed through the place with a surveying party with whom was A A Lindsley, candidate for state treasurer on the republican ticket, who was a boy carrying the rod. T J V Clarke a storekeeper here and former member of the legislature who also talks the Indian language fluently, has in his employ as a domestic the sister of the celebrated Chief Moses, who is a fine-looking young woman.

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The cold snap of this year, it is feared has nipped not only the hops, but the late fruits. Last year the first frost did not make its appearance in Olympia until October 15 while ice has been formed several nights in the early part of the week and overcoats night and morning are not uncomfortable.

C M B

A Fair Trial

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla will convince any reasonable person that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will accomplish a miracle but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does produce positive benefit. Its peculiar curative power is shown by many remarkable cures.

I was run down from close application to work, but was told I had malaria and was dosed with quinine etc which was useless. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling strong and cheerful. I feel satisfied it will be just my wife needs. It is a fine tonic. W B BRAMHALL 261 Spring st, cor 2d New York city.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1 six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO. Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SANFORD'S GINGER

Fruit of all kinds serve to call attention to these little distinctions of the digestive organs which cause anxiety and distress at this season and for which SANFORD'S GINGER is a specific and effective remedy.

Compounded of imported ginger choice aromatics and the finest French brandy, none but ripe and perfect fruit is used in which all but spirit is entirely extracted.

It is sure to check summer ills prevent illness or destroy disease germs and is a water drink restorative to invalids suspected by a chill and ward Taken in season it is a positive safeguard against epidemic influenza.

If once used by mothers or dangerous imitations for SANFORD'S. Ask for

Sanford's Ginger

With Owl Trade Mark on the Wrapper.

THE

Well-Known : and : Popular : Tailor

Of San Francisco,

Will open a Branch Store at

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During the month of September, with the largest and finest assortment and the newest designs in woolens. Fine tailoring at fully 35 per cent less than any other house on the Pacific Coast. Best of workmanship and perfect fit guaranteed, or money refunded. The public of Portland will do well to wait with their orders for fall and winter wear.

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We will sell at Salesrooms No. 42 First street, on

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Household Furniture, Carpets, also 200 Chromos 100 Paintings, Mirrors, 300 boxes Toilet Soaps, 20 boxes Tobacco, 150 assorted Bed Comforters, 100 assorted pure Blankets, 100 dozen Chairs and Rockers.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

We will sell at public auction, Tuesday, September 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Household Furniture of a 6-room cottage, No 3 North Seventh st, between A and B.

BREIDENSTEIN & O'CONNOR, Auctioneers.

POLITICAL SPEAKING.

Headquarters of the Republican Central Committee of Washington. Olympia, Sept 9, 1889.

Hon. John L. Wilson, republican candidate for representative in congress, will address the people as follows:

Olympia Saturday night, September 14. Aberdeen, Monday night September 16. Montesano Tuesday night September 17. Shoalwater Bay Thursday night September 19. Port Townsend Friday night September 20. Port Townsend Saturday night September 21. Tacoma Monday night September 23. Steilacoom Tuesday night September 24. Seattle Wednesday night September 25. Walla Walla Thursday night September 26.

Hon. John B. Allen will speak as follows: Deep Creek Monday night September 16. Port Angeles Tuesday night September 17. Dungeness Wednesday night September 18. Port Discovery Thursday night September 19. Smokehouse Friday night September 20. Port Townsend Saturday night September 21. Whidbey's Island Monday night September 23. Seattle Tuesday night September 24. Port Townsend Wednesday night September 25. Walla Walla Saturday night September 28.

Judge George Turner will address the people of Vancouver Monday night September 23.

Hon. Alex Ware republican nominee for secretary of state will speak as follows: Vancouver Wednesday night September 11. Goldendale Friday night September 13. Ellensburgh Saturday night September 14. Pickleville Monday night September 16.

Hon. E. P. Ferry nominee for Governor will speak as follows: Mount Vernon Tuesday night September 17. Snohomish Wednesday night September 18. Seattle Thursday night September 19. Tacoma Friday night September 20. Olympia Saturday night September 21.

Hon. C. H. Hanford will speak at Seattle Wednesday night September 18. Roslyn Thursday night September 19. Yelm Tenino Friday night September 20. Chehalis Saturday night September 21. Kalama Monday night September 23. Vancouver Tuesday night September 24. Goldendale Wednesday night September 25. Dayton Thursday night September 26. Walla Walla Friday night September 27. Colfax Saturday night September 28.

Major Rufus Mallory of California will address the people as follows: Tacoma Saturday night September 14. Olympia Monday night September 16. Montesano Tuesday night September 17. Aberdeen Wednesday night September 18. Elma Thursday night September 19. Shelton Friday night September 20. Steilacoom Saturday night September 21. Seattle Monday night September 23. Ellensburgh Tuesday night September 24. Yakima Wednesday night September 25. Walla Walla Thursday night September 26. Dayton Friday night September 27. Colfax Saturday night September 28.

Major Hull Houston and Major C. M. Barton will speak to the following appointments: Seattle Tuesday night September 17. Port Gamble Wednesday night September 18. Port Townsend Thursday night September 19. Whidbey's Island Friday night September 20. Steilacoom Saturday night September 21. Tacoma Monday night September 23. Olympia Tuesday night September 24. Montesano Wednesday night September 25. Aberdeen Thursday night September 26. Shelton Friday night September 27. Shelton Saturday night September 28.

Hon. W. Lair Hill will address the people as follows: Seattle Monday night September 16. Seattle Tuesday night September 17. Tacoma Wednesday night September 18. Olympia Thursday night September 19. Montesano Friday night September 20. Aberdeen Saturday night September 21. Hoquiam Monday night September 23. Shelton Tuesday night September 24. Steilacoom Wednesday night September 25. Tacoma Thursday night September 26. Olympia Friday night September 27. Olympia Saturday night September 28.

W. A. Reynolds Esq. will speak to the people as follows: Chehalis Friday September 20 at 8 o'clock P. M. Skamokawa Friday night September 27.

Other announcements will follow.

JOHN F. DOWNEY, Chairman.
H. W. FAIRWEATHER, Vice Chairman.
C. A. BOWEN, Secretary.

Notice of Administrator's and Receiver's Sale

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the order and decree of the Circuit court of the state of Oregon for Multnomah county, in the suit of Ben Holladay against Joseph Holl duly entered and entered of record on the 4th day of September 1889 and filed after and decree of the county court of the state of Oregon made and entered in open session on the 4th day of June 1889, in the matter of the estate of Ben Holladay deceased, ordering and directing the sale of the personal property belonging to said estate, hereinafter described, I, by the receiver of the property of the administrator of said estate, George W. Weidler and James Steel, administrators of said property, and James Steel, administrator of the estate of said deceased, will on Saturday the 21st day of September 1889 at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day at the real estate of said Ben Holladay, located on Park street between Third and Fourth streets in the city of Portland, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described personal property belonging to the estate of said Ben Holladay, deceased, to-wit:

All the furniture and household goods and effects now in the said residence of Ben Holladay, deceased, corner Third and Stark streets (known as No 105 Third street, Portland, Or.

All that [illegible] on the same residence.

All the furniture and goods and chattels belonging to the estate of said Ben Holladay now in the building used by him as a livery stable and feed store on Fourth street near Stark, also all the office furniture, stock in trade, fixtures and implements of said livery stable, situated on the lots of the said Ben Holladay, deceased, on Fourth street, Portland, Or.

Six hundred and fifty (650) shares of the capital stock of the Willamette Steam Mills and Lumber Manufacturing Company (a corporation), being fifty (50) per cent of the total capital stock of said corporation.

Two hundred and fifty (250) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Transfer Company (a corporation).

And all the claims and rights of the above described estate of said Ben Holladay, deceased, in and to the following described property situated within the state of Oregon, to-wit: The undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and seventy-six (276), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and seventy-seven (277), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and seventy-eight (278), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and seventy-nine (279), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and eighty (280), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and eighty-one (281), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and eighty-two (282), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and eighty-three (283), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and eighty-four (284), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and eighty-five (285), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and eighty-six (286), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and eighty-seven (287), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and eighty-eight (288), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and eighty-nine (289), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and ninety (290), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and ninety-one (291), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and ninety-two (292), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and ninety-three (293), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and ninety-four (294), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and ninety-five (295), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and ninety-six (296), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and ninety-seven (297), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and ninety-eight (298), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and ninety-nine (299), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and three hundred (300), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and three hundred and one (301), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and three hundred and two (302), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and three hundred and three (303), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and three hundred and four (304), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in block two hundred and three hundred and five (305), in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Also the undivided one-half

MORTALITY OF MAN.

By Dr. Alfred Kummer Delivers a Discourse on This Subject

Last Night at Steel M. E. Church—An Eloquent and Masterly Handling of the Question.

Rev. Dr. Alfred Kummer, pastor of the Taylor-Street M. E. Church, preached an interesting sermon to a large congregation last night from the text Job xiv. 14: "If a man die shall he live again?"

He said: A full treatment of this subject, and the answer to it, require three discourses as a minimum. I have already revealed in the previous lecture the Viewpoint of Immortality as taught by the Old Testament, and the Revelation of God and His Dealings With Men.

I propose to take up this morning the Science of Immortality. We have three lines of thought. We have the science that the light of the sun is the subject that the light of the sun is as satisfactory as the light of the moon, and so forth to the proposition that science does answer the question. The answer is an affirmative. We proceed to set forth the arguments and findings in favor of the fact that immortality is the result of all causes. It is the one or the other depending upon the character of the immortal being. Is it with Milton only "O for a lodge amidst the blare of noon, where I may dark shut up forever in the cell, the fiend within myself, with all my own selfishness and pride, though immortality is a curse it will be sold; or is it, with Byron, "To the good, immortality is the best of all blessings?

"Were but one immortal, and others not," How would thrones be common is the blessing lost?"

THE FIRST ARGUMENT.

The first argument for the immortality of the soul is founded upon the conviction of mankind. This is common to all people of all ages. It is found not only among the civilized and refined but among the wild and barbarous nations of the earth. The doctrine of immortality is taught in the religion of the Hindoos if not directly by the Confucians, it is taught by implication. The Egyptians it was fondly believed that their most elaborate funeral ceremonies were founded upon this doctrine. We all know the practices of the North American Indians which were the outgrowth of this positive and unvarying belief. The Greenlanders have a heaven of eternal summer, there is no night, but a land of good water, birds, fishes, etc. Even the Africans and Patagonians you find have the same conviction of a future existence. Whence came this conviction, and what is its significance? We boldly affirm that it is a truth implanted in the mind of man by the Creator. Nowhere else in creation that where there is an instinct there is always given the object to satisfy that instinct. Where you find a fin, you find water. Where there is the organ of sight, there you will find light, where you find the organ of hearing there you will find sound; where you find thirst and appetite, there you will find the corresponding supplies. In short, in every mentality or spirituality there is no exception. Therefore, by a parity of reasoning we conclude that the Creator has uniformly implanted in man the belief in immortality, will never disappoint him; that if a man die, he shall live again. There are

SOME PHASES OF NATURE

which would seem to teach the same conclusion. And while the voices of nature lack distinct emphasis, yet in the harmony of many sounds all adversity, they proclaim man's immortality.

There is no death. The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death. The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

There is no death. The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through winter's wintry hours
The coming of the May.

THE SAME LESSON TAUGHT

The succession of winter and summer of day and night seem forcibly to teach the same lesson. Scientists tell us that matter is indestructible that while it constantly changes its forms no atom is ever lost. Much more, then must the spirit which is planted in matter and for which matter was created and subsists, have immortality. Here is a worm a repulsive thing creeping in the dust no one would care to touch it, and is of a loathsome an object. It creeps away into some quiet, sheltered place and from a sublime web which exudes from its body, spins for itself a cocoon, or silk lined chrysalis in which it spends the hours of winter. When the soft winds of spring blow and the rays of the sun are warmer, the chrysalis opens at one end and forth comes not a repulsive worm which we last saw, but a cecropian moth he rests for a few days upon his well-grown shell waving his beautiful wings in the warm breeze of fresh spring days, and then flies away into a higher realm and flits from flower to flower gathering their sweets, emblems of our own immorality. We too creep now upon the earth, we are all materialistic; our feet are planted all too firmly in the soil of this earth, but the night of death comes down upon us, the chrysalis holds us until the morning of the resurrection when we spread the wings of our immorality and enter upon higher realms, and sip the sweets from the flowers of Paradise.

O lister, man,
A voice within us speaks that startling word—
Man thou shalt never die. Celestial voices
Hymn it unto our souls according to hymn,
By angel fingers touched when the mild stars
Of morning sang together, sound forth still
The song of our great immortality
Clear thundering orbs, and thou, our fair domain,
The solid, dark mountains and the deep-toned sea
Join in this solemn universal song
In every sparkling drink it in
From all the air, in the gentle moonlight,
In the loud sunlight, in the balmy spring-time,
The soul-inspiring morning breeze is filled
With this sweet song, and all the waves of ether
Bear it about the universe; yea, all
Existence proclaims it deep and loud
Forever and forever—Man shall live.

Whence is that knocking?
How is it with me, when every noise appals me?"

INSTINCTS OF IMMORTALITY

Suicides are quite too common but they would be much more common, but for this instinct of immortality. The great delineator of human passions has aptly said

"Who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,—
The undiscovered country from whose bourne
No traveler returns—puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of."

It is the instinct of our immortality; a simple feeling, and because simple, escaping analysis, but nevertheless an eternity consciousness enveloping us forever, like the dome of the sky.

A fifth argument I will but name here as it logically belongs to the third sermon, Christ would not have died for mortals. If a God bleeds, he bleeds not for a worm."

THE STRENGTH ARGUMENT

Rests upon the character and condition of all the powers of mind they voicelessly but eloquently proclaim their own immortality they were made for unending progress of attainments to reach their limits the mind does no more fully now than it did a century ago, the dog has no more intelligence than all ranks who hunt on the trail, but man never there is no limit which he may not pass no monument of the past which he may not eclipse. Besides the majority of the race die in infancy the old student just begun to learn, they live but in strength of existence of intellectual and spiritual progress. Do you blow up a building recently completed? Do you destroy the painting before the artist colors or laid on the statue when it is just starting from the marble? Do you destroy your fruit tree carefully reared just when its full bosom is ripening into fruitage? Neither does God commit the supreme follies. Men may and do destroy themselves and turn this blessing into a curse, but God designs that we shall live forever and all of his acts in connection with our being

THEY POINT TO IMMORTALITY FOREVER

Whether we will it or not, we cannot destroy our souls. God never will put out the candle of our life. When Portland shall be no more when the mountains shall melt with fervent heat when empires and republics and earth's thrones shall crumble in ruins and cycles shall have finished their course and stars grow dim with age

YOU WILL LIVE

Somewhere beneath or above or within the very vortex of convulsion either singing the song of seraphs and or rebellious spirits or in bitterness with hatred in the soul and everlasting contempt,"—we shall live forever.

It is a solemn, thrilling thought that the full realization of it would startle us like the alarm of fire in midnight. Prepare, O brother friend to die but to live for ever. Disobey God walk in your own perversity, and you must still live but in such a life as you would gladly terminate, if you could.

But now while the golden door of opportunity stands open while Heaven is on the throne while conference startles, while angels beckon while Christ entire invites you with your spiritual robes in the fountain of eternal life put on Christ obey his holy precepts, and you shall not not have mere existence, but glorious life amid the splendors of heaven you shall move amidst the principalities and powers thrones and the gigantic intellects and souls who have blessed this world you shall fly swifter than a sunbeam from star to star and revel with soul and intellect amid the untold and unexplored splendors of the universe every part of which is filled with the beauty, the wisdom and the glory of our God.

WEATHER BULLETIN NO. 28.

A Weekly Review of the Prevailing Conditions in Oregon.

The Grain Crops Turning Out Well—A Very Large Fruit Yield—Correspondents' Remarks From Different Sections.

The following crop weather bulletin is compiled from reports received by the Oregon State Weather Bureau, co-operating with the United States Signal Service for the week ending Saturday September 14.

The temperature has been below the normal. Since September 1 the mean temperature has been about two degrees daily below the average. During the middle of the week, most especially on the 11th, the temperature fell to 40 deg. or below allowing of frost formation in many sections of the state generally very light but sufficient to be observable. This frost is one of the earliest on record. Frost to be injurious to vegetation seldom occurs before October 12 except in the more elevated regions.

PRECIPITATION

The fore part of the week gave a shower which was principally confined to the northwestern part of the state. Excepting this rain on the 9th and 10th no other precipitation is reported during the week.

THE WEATHER.

The sunshine has been about normal. The mornings have generally been cloudy or foggy giving way about noon to warmth and sunshine.

The effects of these conditions on farming operations have been quite favorable on late gardens and buckwheat the conditions have been unfavorable, the early light frost doing slight damage to potato, tomato and squash vines. The conditions have had slight effect on the grass, but were generally favorable to hop picking, fruit drying and working of summer fallow.

SEEDING

Seeding is now being carried on to a considerable extent in sections of Western Oregon, the soil is generally too dry in Eastern Oregon to work it. A larger wheat acreage than usual is or will be, sown in parts of the Willamette valley. In Eastern Oregon cabbage is heading, though much of it never had any rain. Young orchards are looking well. The potato crop is short. Pasturage in the mountains is not as good as usual. In some of the valleys in the mountain region threshing is being finished up and good yields are reported from many sections. The long period of dry weather proved injurious to all crops in most sections of Oregon. The yield of hops is good for even Oregon while for the East they would all be considered large crops.

FRUIT

The apples will be a short crop. Between insects and dry weather in many localities will not have more than enough for home use. It is surprising the amount quality and variety of fruit that is being produced east of the mountains where a few years ago the land was considered as fit for only stock purposes, then for wheat and now it brings forth fruit that surprises even the most sanguine. Almost every part of Eastern Oregon reports fine specimens of fruit. Bartlett pears appear to be the most cultivated and grown though apples prunes, peaches and other fruits are produced. Grapes are also successful y grown in many sections.

CORRESPONDENTS REMARKS.

CLATSOP COUNTY—ASTORIA—Weather generally good. Light showers on 9th and 10th. Light frost on morning of 11th, said to be the earliest frost observed for many years. COLUMBIA COUNTY—ST. HELENS—First frost of season occurred on night of 8th, cutting down potatoes vines in low places. On night of 12th the minimum thermometer registered 34 deg. On low, wet lands, surrounded by knolls, tomato and squash vines were nipped badly. Good showers on 9th. Generally cloudy in the mornings and clear in afternoons.

POLK COUNTY—ROLA—The rain on the 9th has had the effect of starting the grass somewhat as well as to freshen up late garden products. There was a very light frost on the morning of the 11th, mean temperature for the week, 59 deg., highest, 82 deg., lowest 40 deg.

BENTON COUNTY—OREGON EXPERIMENT STATION—Average temperature for the week, 62 deg., light frost on 9th and 11th; ice observed on 11th. All late crops, such as corn and buckwheat, show the effects of the early frost. Sorghum and root crops thrifty, grasses growing slowly.

LINN COUNTY—ALBANY—The yield of wheat (fall) has been very good on the Albany prairie—ranging from thirty to forty bushels per acre.

LANE COUNTY—CRESWELL—Light frost on 10th, on 11th, heavy killing tomato cucumber vines etc. 12th frosty and cold.

COOS COUNTY—BANDON—The grass is green and ranges are generally in good condition. The late rains gave it a good start.

JACKSON COUNTY—JACKSONVILLE—Still quite smoky. Very cool during the nights and in the mornings. Light frosts are reported from some localities along streams, but no damage done.

ASHLAND—Light frosts on 11th, 12th and 13th, doing no damage.

WASCO COUNTY—GRASS VALLEY—Farmers busy putting in their summer fallow. Water very scarce in most places. Heavy frosts nightly. Lowest temperature, 6 deg. below the freezing point. Stock of all kinds looks well considering the dry summer.

BRIGHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

NORTH YAKIMA'S CLAIM.

Her Citizens Desire a Deliberate Expression of the Popular Will.

More Closely and Intimately Connected With All Points of the State Than Any Other City and Easy of Access.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH., Sept. 10, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The selection of a site for the permanent location of the future capital of the state of Washington is a question of no little moment to the people of the state. It will be submitted to the people to fall and the several candidates for the honor should be placed upon their respective merits before the people. The claims of each should be carefully and impartially considered by the voter, not only with reference to the present but also with reference to the future welfare of the people. We owe it to the future inhabitants of the state to consider the claim that they may have upon us, who are to decide the matter, and to see that a location may be selected that will not only conserve the best interests of the present population of the future state but that will also best conserve the interests of the thousands, or rather millions of the future population. We can with confidence expect to come to the state of Washington. If anything, the duty that we owe to them is greater than that which we owe to ourselves.

When the capital is located it will be for many years, it will be very difficult to change the location and the very means necessary for the erection of a building will be expended that would be necessarily incurred would prevent the removal from being consummated unless there were for such a course the strongest reasons. If it may be assumed that at the present time would not be convenient and which would be unfavorable, the early light frost doing slight damage to potato, tomato and squash vines. The conditions have had slight effect on the grass, but were generally favorable to hop picking, fruit drying and working of summer fallow.

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BRIGHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

OLYMPIA FOR THE CAPITAL

An Important Issue in Washington's Present Political Campaign.

Natural Surroundings, Beautiful Location Present and Future Railroad Possibilities and Broad Streets Combine to Give the City Lead Over All Candidates.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 14.—The question of the location of the capital of the new state of Washington is one of the most important issues in the present campaign. Whatever importance may be attached to the individual voter to the success of this or that candidate or to the victory of the republican or democratic ticket he cannot but admit that the party which is beaten at the polls on October 1 will have many chances in the future to win victory and reverse its defeat, but this is not true of the capital question. Once its permanently located only in the case of the death of the people can change its location, and such a majority as that is only rolled up on extraordinary occasions. It behooves, therefore the voters whether they be republicans or democrats, to give the careful and calm consideration to this capital question to consider fully the claims of and the advantages offered by the several candidates for that honor and then to cast their vote without fear or prejudice for that city which now and in the future promises for the best location for all the people in the new state. This careful consideration and mobilized judgment is all that Olympia asks. If she can get them she will commit her case to the people confident that when the polls close on the evening of October 1st she will have such a majority over all her rivals that the capital question in this state will have been decided in her favor for all time to come.

The claims of the two principal rivals of Olympia, Ellensburg and North Yakima are based almost exclusively on their central location. It might be answer enough to this to point out the fact that Olympia is nearly a center in the Union in which this question of central location has been considered in connection with the location of capital cities. On the contrary, even in the new states the capitals are generally located at one side or the other of the commonwealth limits from the geographical center. Albany is not the case in point, nor is New York. This is also true of Boston, Mass. of St. Paul, Minn., of Topeka, Kas. Wyoming is near the northern boundary of West Virginia. Annapolis, Md., on the Chesapeake by a body of water that resembles in many particulars Puget sound, is similarly located to Olympia. Salem is far west as Olympia, though Oregon extends as far east as Washington Territory, which was especially built for a capital city is located only fifty miles from the Iowa line. It is evident that the plea of being centrally located is one that deserves but very little consideration. It is from the intelligent voter. Claims to be selected as the future capital must rest on some more substantial foundation than this. More important than the geographical center in determining this question of capital location, however is the center of population and on this point I cannot do better than to quote the following extract from a recent editorial in the *Olympian*:

Take as the center of population Olympia and the red on the map, and a circle drawn around it large enough to include 10 634 people within a circle of 100 miles of Ellensburg, 120 miles to Seattle, 150 miles to Walla Walla, 170 miles to Olympia, 180 miles to North Yakima, 190 miles to Portland, and 200 miles to Vancouver. This is the radius of the nearest capitals of the property within the same. This is but the same, being a little more than four miles to Olympia, and Seattle, Walla Walla, Ellensburg and North Yakima are each about 100 miles from the center. The exact figures cannot be determined until the census has been published, but enough is known to show that the center of Olympia within a 100 miles will contain a population of 250,000 to 300,000 people, and in the cases of the other two places named it is between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000.

Another argument urged by the advocates of Ellensburg and North Yakima is that they expect some day to be great railroad centers. As a matter of fact they have one railroad connection, the same as Olympia and the others are merely speculative. There is a company now organized in this city to build a road through Olympia from Tacoma to Gray's harbor. Among the incorporators are some of the leading citizens of the territory, such men as A. M. Cannon, the Spokane Falls banker; Judge Calkins, Fred Hoskins, a well-known railroad builder who has constructed some of the largest railroads in the country, and other capitalists. The line is surveyed and work will be commenced very shortly.

The Union Pacific is constructing a line from Port Townsend to Portland which will give Olympia direct connection with the Union Pacific system. Thus it will be seen that not only her expectations but her certainties are better than those of which other rivals can boast. But besides her railroad facilities she has direct connections with all the cities on the Sound by numerous lines of steamers that pass daily Olympia in all directions and on which the fare is only 50 cents or $1. This is an advantage which no other city that is competing for the capital can claim. Visitors to Olympia can take in Tacoma and Seattle on the route at a mere nominal cost. If they are members of the legislature or public officials a three hours' delightful trip on the magnificent waters of Puget sound will land them in Tacoma and two hours more will bring them to Seattle. In Ellensburg or North Yakima trips of this kind are impossible.

The question of climate is another important matter to be considered. The weather west of the Cascades is neither so cold in winter or so warm in summer as it is in Eastern Washington. The United States signal service report shows that the number of days in which the temperature rose above 90 degrees did not exceed an average of one day per year for ten years, and the number of days in which the temperature fell below 32 degrees only averaged 39 days per annum for the same period. On none of these cold days did the thermometer fall below 2 degrees above zero, and that only in one year, the average being over 15 above. It is well known that in Eastern Washington the thermometer frequently registers far colder weather than this, especially during the month of January, the very month in which the state legislature will be in session. The frequent high winds which are unpleasant features of the weather with some of Olympia's rivals, are unknown here. The great forests which surround the town on all sides effectually preventing any heavy blows." This statement is also borne out by the signal service reports. The statement that "it is always raining at Olympia" which our friends across the mountains are at present engaged in industriously circulating, is equally incorrect. The signal reports show that while the rainfall is heavier in the Sound country than in Kittitas or Yakima counties, no irrigating ditches being needed here to make the crops grow, yet it is not greater than it is on the Atlantic coast or in many parts of the United States. If it was as damp and rainy at Olympia as it is pictured by those interested in misrepresenting the facts it would not be a healthy city, yet the report of the board of health shows that Olympia is one of the most healthy cities in the state. Indeed this fact was so well recognized that many delegates to the recent constitutional convention brought their families here, who remained during the months of July and August. All admitted that they never felt better or enjoyed better health, and one delegate a resident of one of the rival candidates for the capital was so delighted with the effect of the Olympian climate on the health of his wife and children that he publicly announced that he proposed to buy a house here and make it his home or several months every year.

The city of Olympia lies on a hill which rises very proudly from the waters of the Sound. Its streets are broad well shaded and beautifully adorned by handsome trees, many of them fruit trees. Its business section is near the wharves. The capitol is on a bluff commanding a magnificent view of the Sound and surrounding country. The capitol grounds, including a beautiful park, are valued at about $60 000. This property reverts to the original owners if the capitol is removed. A hotel second to none in the state is just being completed and will be ready by the time the legislature meets in November. It cost $100 000 to build and furnish and can accommodate 200 guests. It is located on the principal street overlooking the water. A street car line is being built to run from the business center to Tumwater, a suburb of Olympia, where there is a splendid water power. The population of the city is about 4000. It has largely increased the past year.

In fact the population of Thurston county has increased, according to the official returns just received by the territorial auditor 3000 during the past year, while the population of Yakima county has only increased 1500. These figures speak for themselves.

The country around Olympia is partly covered by one of the largest forests in the world. The farms in the vicinity produce all kind of fruits, cereals and vegetables in abundance. The city has gas and electric light works and an ample supply of fine fresh spring water with a complete water and sewer system. No bay in the state can offer a more beautiful site for the future capitol while when it rises on Capitol hill will stand out as a beacon that can be seen for miles around. From its windows the Cascades and the Olympic range will form the background to a picture which for beauty of grandeur can be equaled by but few places in the world. Olympia feels for the capital because she feels confident that she has by far greater advantages to offer than any of her rivals and she feels sure that the people of the state on both sides of the mountains will recognize this fact when they cast the ballot on the 1st of next October.

3 A

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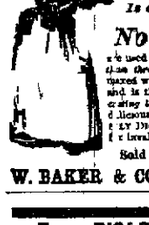
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ABSOLUTE PERFECTION IN BAKING
—AND ALL—
MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE
WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR
FOUND EXCLUSIVELY AT ON THE

MARVELOUS RESULTS
LOSS IN SHRINKAGE OF MEATS
Very few people know that the Shrinkage of Meats, roasted in ordinary ovens, is from thirty to forty per cent. All meat contains seventy five per cent of water, and only twenty five per cent of solid matter, and the loss that female in the roasting is made up in the evaporation of the juice which is the VITAL PART OF MEAT.
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Those who contemplate going to Europe for the treatment of Cancer or Blood Disease can be cured for one-third the cost at our Free Dispensary.

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PORTLAND'S POWER.

The Willamette Falls at Oregon City.

ELECTRICITY HARNESSED UP

It Will Drive Many of Portland's Factories.

HOW POWER IS TRANSMITTED

The Most Available Water-Power on the Continent—An Inexhaustible Supply—Late Development Work.

Oregon City has a history, and one that directly appeals to every one who is at all interested in the development and growth of the coming great state of Oregon during the first quarter of a century of her existance. It was here in the early 50's that the Hudson Bay Company had one of their most important trading posts, and the town to-day enjoys the distinction of having been the first capital of Oregon. Long before the name "Portland" was given to what is now the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest Oregon City was a town of considerable importance, an importance that attached to the place both from its being at that time the base of supplies for all the territory now embraced in Oregon and Washington, and from its position as the political and social center of the then territory of Oregon. For many years previous to 1871 it had been the place of transfer for passengers and freight between the upper and lower waters of the Willamette and in the days preceding the completion of the Oregon & California railroad from Portland into the heart of the Willamette valley presented scenes of activity that made it the center of much of the business enterprise of Western Oregon. In the ante-railroad days it boasted of two of the largest and most complete flouring mills on the coast, and every one whose memory of past events dates back that far will readily recall to mind the high standing, not only throughout the Northwest but all over the coast, of the old "Imperial mills," one of the large flour mills located at Oregon City at that time. Oregon City in the days preceding the building of the railroad, had the only woolen mills in the Northwest, and one of the largest on the coast, and from the position of the town at the head of navigation on the lower waters of the Willamette presented more activity than any other town in the Northwest except Portland.

When Seattle was a mere village of a few hundred population a single house of Oregon City did more business than the entire sales of the merchants of the now "Queen City" of Washington then amounted to. Before the "City of Destiny," Tacoma, had the divine breath breathed into her nostrils by the soul-living Tacoma Land Company, Oregon City was shipping the products of her factories all over the coast, and even to the marts of the Orient. When Spokane Falls, the present metropolis of Eastern Washington and the great inland city of the Northwest, was but a name applied to a splendid waterfall in the midst of a gravel heap somewhere in the then unexplored desert of the interior, the water power of the Falls of the Willamette, at Oregon City, was driving the water wheels which in turn were turning innumerable spindles, and the town itself was the center of culture and wealth. Some of the now richest families of the state date the commencement of their prosperity to their early investments at the Falls of the Willamette, and they, with others who have long been identified with the growing importance of Western Oregon, bow in respectful remembrance to the historic and now venerable town.

THE RAILROAD CHANGED THINGS.

THE RIP VAN WINKLE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS —OREGON CITY AT LAST AWAKES.

The completion of the line of the Oregon & California railroad from Portland to the heart of the Willamette valley changed all the old order of things, and Oregon City, the former pride of this part of the state, lay down for her long twenty years of sleep. The waters of the noble Willamette still thundered on with their old-time irresistable force, but in taking their desperate plunge over the sheer precipice of the falls at this place but wasted their force on the hard basaltic rocks, with no curbing power to divert them to the economic use of man. Visitors who occasionally viewed the spot all turned away with the cr reworn expression, "What a pity that such a splendid water-power should not be used." One factory after another closed its doors to business, and its wheels were silenced. The business men remained, simply from an inability to go elsewhere, but the dilapidated condition of the sidewalks eloquently bespoke the flagging energies of the town. There was neither the will nor the money to develop the water power here, and without such development work Oregon City could never hope to be more than a mere hamlet. Every one in the place seemingly resigned himself to the fate of living in a dead town, and with the outside world the impression of the place was not at all a favorable one. Whenever any town in the Northwest showed the least tendency to decadence the same old term of reproach was applied. "Why, it will soon be as dead as Oregon City!" This torpor was all the more noticeable from the fact of the unexcelled opportunities presented here for the making of a flourishing center of trade, but while less favored supplies of water power in distant parts of the Northwest were being developed, nothing whatever was being done at the Willamette Falls. This state of inactivity was not to last always however, and the new lease of life that the town has taken to-day confirms in the strongest manner the claims of those who all along contended that Oregon City was destined to become at a time not far in the distant future, the manufacturing center of Western Oregon.

THE "MOSSBACKS" DID IT.

NOT THE ONLY TOWN IN THE NORTHWEST THAT HAS BEEN KEPT BACK BY THE SAME ELEMENT.

It may be well here to go into the "whys" and "wherefores" of the long flagging energies of this now promising town. It is a recognized law that while natural advantages are not everything in determining the question of the commercial supremacy of any town, other things being equal, they go far in solving this great problem. No town, for instance, can long hope to successfully compete with a rival, which either from natural location or advantages of reaching trade so well understood by business men is more favored. No factory run by steam, with the same advantages for reaching the markets of the world, and with an equally available supply of raw material can long hope to successfully compete with a rival whose propelling power is water. As a manufacturing center Oregon City possesses advantages unequaled, certainly not excelled, by any other town in the West. She has the water power capable of being developed at a comparatively small cost; she has an abundance of raw materials near at hand, and situated as the town is on the Southern Pacific R. R., and the navigable waters of the Willamette, it has every advantage that bounteous nature could bestow on the most favored spot for the development of manufacturing industries. While $10,000,000 of money was being invested in the factories of Portland, Oregon City contented herself with the one or more factories that she had had for years previous to the completion of the railroad past her doors, and for nearly twenty years there was not a single factory added to the place. That there was a strong reason for this inactivity is self-evident. While Spokane Falls had grown from a mere hamlet to a magnificent city of 20,000 inhabitants, Oregon City was still content with a scant population of 1000 souls—the population of the place nearly twenty years ago—and the present generation had long since despaired of ever seeing this point the scene of any considerable manufacturing activity.

The same causes that have so frequently in the past, combined to keep many a favorably located town in the background for a long term of years, have not been lacking at Oregon City. Oregon City being one of the oldest settled towns in the Northwest, was inhabited by a class of men who had outlived their day; men who would neither do the work of development themselves nor who would part with any of their interests here to allow someone else to take the initiative steps toward harnessing up this great water power. It was this class of men who had "taken up" all the available land in and around the falls, and it was these old-timers who long held the key to the solving of the great question of the development of the vast water power there. They clearly saw, what was plain to the most obtuse, the value of their future claims to this property at such a time when this great power here would be developed, and the valuation that they put on their holdings was in keeping with these dreams of the future when the sites would be covered with hundreds of factories. Their powers of perception allowed them to clearly see the coming importance of this land, but what they overlooked most in their greed to enrich someone else after their demise from the cares and perplexities of this world was that it took both money and energy to do the necessary developing work, and that unless prompt action was taken life was entirely too short for them to reap the least benefit from the land over which they had so long held possessory rights. The men who had holdings of land here that a few years hence will be of practically inestimable value, lived and died the lives of recluses, preferring to hold with a most tenacious grip what was neither a source of profit to the community nor to themselves. These men little understood the modern development of water power, and each individual owner flattered himself that he held the key to the situation. They were afraid to part with any of their possessions for fear that some of the "smart rascals" of the nineteenth century "would get the best of them" and little understanding the strategic points of the falls they carried their greed so far that they gobbled up every available piece of ground that at the lowest stages of the river dared to show its head above water, and it is believed by those who best understand the situation here that these same men would have "squatted" in the middle of the river and put an embargo on all shipping that passed up and down the stream if they had entertained the least hope of making their claim to the main channel a valid one. Is it to be wondered at that with such a class of men in full possession of this magnificent water power, a possession that allowed them to practically "bottle it up" against all intrusion, Oregon City has so long continued to make so little progress? The only surprise to the many who have long watched the flagging energies of the place, is that with such a spirit displayed it was not killed long ere this, beyond even the power of resurrection.

A LIVE MAN STEPS IN,

AND A LIVE COMPANY GOES TO WORK TO MAKE SOMETHING OF OREGON CITY.

It remained for Mr. E. L. Eastham to set the wheels in motion that had in view the development of the long-wasted power of these magnificent falls. This gentleman, previous to taking the helm into his own hands, had long been a resident of Oregon City, and years before he was enabled to take any active steps in the matter of the development of the falls he had correctly solved the problem of this development work. It is now barely five years since he laid his plans before a few of the leading spirits of the town, and with that confidence which is always given to any scheme by practical men which is backed by the soundest of arguments, he at once enlisted their aid. These men told him to "go ahead" and they would render him all the aid in their power. This gentleman, with the support of his willing associates, has at last accomplished his purpose and he is to-day at the head of a company that entirely controls the vast power at the falls of the Willamette and owns the land on both sides of the river for a distance of a mile or more along its shores in the vicinity of these falls. The problem of the developing of this great power is now within his grasp, and what would be a dangerous power in the hands of a man, or set of men, not directly interested in the prosperity of Oregon City has proved a blessing not only to the city on the falls of the Willamette, but to the entire portion of Western Oregon at all interested in the development of the industrial enterprises here.

Before any further progress is made in the present article it will be well for the reader to understand the position of the Willamette falls as relative to the rest of the state, and also of the adaptability of these falls to furnishing an unfailing and inexhaustive supply of power for all purposes.

THE ABUNDANCE OF THE SUPPLY.

NO LACK OF AVAILABLE WATER AT THE WILLAMETTE FALLS. EASE OF DEVELOPMENT.

With the single exception of the Columbia, the Willamette is the longest navigable stream in the West. For a distance of more than seventy-five miles from its mouth it is navigable for light draft boats at all seasons of the year and during the late fall, winter and spring months boats ascend the river for twice this distance. Ocean steamers drawing nineteen to twenty-one feet of water come up the river as high as Portland twelve miles above its mouth at all seasons of the year, and with the single exception of the shoals at the mouth of the Clackamas, which pours its waters into the Willamette two miles this side of Oregon City, and which can easily be removed by a system of river improvements, there are no obstacles presented to the ascending of ocean going crafts to Oregon City. At the latter town the entire waters of the Willamette pour over a precipice forty-one feet in height, thus forming what are known as the "Falls of the Willamette." At this point an upheaval of lava has formed a natural dam extending clear across the river. The wearing away of the center of this dam by the action of the water gives the falls the shape of a horseshoe. Immediately above the falls there is perhaps 300 feet of "shelving" over which the water runs in its preparation for its mad leap to the level of the waters below the falls, and at low water (with the exception of a few deep channels through the "shallows") the depth of water over this shelving is not over three or four feet. Above the falls the river is wide and deep, and it is the width of the stream at the point where its water pour over it is sheer precipice that greatly facilitates the work of development here. The water does not pour over the center of the falls in one vast body, but being diverted from its straight course by shoals, seeks the sides of the stream, and thunders over the precipice in about equal proportions on every part of the horseshoe. There is no part of the shoals above the falls where a dam cannot easily be constructed and the waters entirely shut off if desired, and so perfectly adapted by nature are these falls for furnishing power that the entire waters of the Willamette at this place [at low water] can be diverted to channels cut along its banks. In sharp contrast to the walls of the Falls of St. Anthony at Minneapolis which are a soft sandstone, requiring the expenditure of large annual sums of money to protect from the wearing effects of the water, the walls of the precipice at the Willamette falls are of a hard basaltic formation upon which the waters have no perceptible effect. On either side of the Willamette at Oregon City are now constructed canals which serve the two-fold purpose of floating the steamers which ply regularly on the upper river to the docks at Oregon City and to the stream below, and of driving the wheels of the factories at this place. The canal on the east side was constructed in 1868 and now furnishes egress for the boats from the upper river to the mills and wharves of the town and has long continued to furnish the power that is used to drive the factories here; the canal on the west side is the "locks" completed in 1873 and used exclusively at the present time for floating boats between the upper and lower waters of the Willamette.

WILLAMETTE TRANSPORTATION & LOCKS CO.

THE AGENCY THROUGH WHICH ALL OF THE GREAT WORK IS BEING DONE.

The main interest in this company in the present, centers in the fact that it is through its agency that the great development work at the falls of the Willamette is now being done. This company was first incorporated in 1868 under the name of the Willamette Falls & Locks Co., the avowed object of its formation being to construct locks and dams around the falls of the Willamette at Oregon City, to allow boats to pass between the upper and lower river at this place. Soon afterwards the company was re-incorporated under its present name. Early in 1870 the Oregon legislature, then in session passed an act granting a subsidy of $200,000 to this company, to induce the building of locks around the falls, and it was under this charter that the company commenced work. The conditions of the subsidy were that the corporation owning the locks should not be allowed to charge a toll to exceed fifty cents per ton on all freight carried by boats through these locks, and further, that at the end of twenty years from the time of the granting of the charter the state reserved the right to purchase the locks from the company at their then actual value, as determined by impartial appraisers. In 1873 the locks were completed by B. Goldsmith and his associates at a total cost of $500,000. Soon after their completion, however, they passed into the hands of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, or its principal owners, and remained under their complete control until 1882, when a controlling interest in them was purchased by Henry Villard. Upon Villard's failure two years later the stock, with others of his available assets, passed into the hands of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. At the time of the last transfer the property consisted of the locks, together with a very little land on the west side of the stream, and the canal and basin, together with some land and the warehouses located on the east bank. Up to this time, for nearly twenty years past, as has been previously stated, no new use has been made of the water-power here, owing almost solely to various complications of ownership. In 1884 Mr. E. L. Eastham, correctly foreseeing the importance of these falls as determining not only the future of Oregon City, but also the industrial development of Portland, formulated a plan and carried it to a most successful issue looking to the purchase of this property, thus gaining the entire control of the company. Previous to making overtures to the company he and his associates had bought a large tract of land on the west side of the stream and adjoining the falls, in all about 800 acres, including the water front for a distance of two and one-half miles up and down the stream. Armed with this advantage, and knowing full well that the individual owners of the water power had no land with which to develop it, Mr. Eastham succeeded in making a combination whereby the entire stock of the Locks Company, with the single exception of a few hundred shares, together with certain lands on the east side not formerly owned by them, was conveyed to him and his associates. The old company under the new management was now in a position to invite the hearty co-operation of outside manufacturers in developing this great power. They not only had absolute control of the water power at these falls, but they also owned all the land on both sides of the river at all suitable for the location of factories and for the development of this power. It was now entirely practicable to develop this water power here, provided of course people could be found who wanted to use it. Believing that it only could be developed in the near future by a policy at once liberally outlined and as liberally pursued and Mr. Eastham was one of those severely practical men who believed that the present generation should have the right to reap some of the benefits of this development, the new company proceeded to offer inducements for the establishment of factories at this place, which for a spirit of liberality are believed to be without a parallel in the world's history.

A VERY GENEROUS OFFER.

SOME BIG COMPANIES THAT HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF IT—IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK NOW BEING DONE.

The new company in control of the water power at Oregon City and of the land on both sides of the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes, not only made the offer of free use of land for the establishment of factories at this point perpetually, absolutely free, and perpetually or practically so, the term of occupancy under these terms extending over a period of ninety-nine years, but also of the free use of the water power here for a period of ten years, after which time the power used was to be valued by impartial arbitration and a reasonable rental, thus ascertained, thereafter exacted. It may at first glance seem that no company could afford to make such an unparalleled offer, but the explanation lies in the fact that the offer was not made to *all* the factories that wanted to avail themselves of it, but to *those* who would be the *first* to come, and further that the company was in the possession of a large tract of land, the sale of which depended altogether on the development of the water power at this place. On the strength of this offer Oregon City almost immediately took a new lease of life. New sidewalks were built, new buildings were erected, a most effective board of trade organization was effected, a magnificent suspension bridge, the only one in the county and the finest on the coast, was put across the river at this place, and in sharp contrast to the niggardly spirit of some of the larger towns of the state, it was dedicated to the public use, free for all time to all who desired to cross it. A large cement mill with a daily capacity of 100 barrels per day was built; next came a large excelsior plant, in which there is now $25,000 invested and with a daily capacity of five tons, every twenty-four hours; the old flour mills which had so long laid idle were completely renovated and their wheels set in motion; a plant for the manufacture of ice was put in, two brick yards started up and work was commenced on a $500,000 pulp and paper mill which is to be the most complete on the coast. Land values began to rise at an astonishing rate, boarding houses which had long been a prey to cockroaches who mingled freely with the few scanty patrons began to fill up with paying customers, storekeepers commenced to lay in larger and more complete stocks of goods, and everybody at once made preparations to reap that golden harvest which they now saw was to follow. Men who for years previous had busied themselves with whittling the benches on the street corners and giving publicity to the latest slanders, forsook their former occupation, and with renewed life regaled their associates with stories of their hardships endured in sticking to a place which they had felt all along was to become a great city.

WORK NOW BEING DONE AT THE FALLS.

$1,000,000 BEING SPENT IN DEVELOPMENT WORK—THE LARGE PULP MILL PLANT.

The most important work now being done at Willamette Falls is the building of the immense pulp and paper mill of the Willamette Pulp and Paper Mill Company of San Francisco, on the west bank of the stream. This company is incorporated with a paid up capital of $400,000. They first began work at the falls, just one year ago, and they are to-day making very satisfactory progress on the work that they have in view. Their plans contemplate the erection of a large pulp grinding mill, together with a sulphide plant, the only one on the coast. The latter will prepare pulp by the latest method known for the making of news paper. Ordinary news paper consists of 70 per cent. of ground wood pulp and 30 per cent. of cotton rags. The sulphide process is a mechanical and chemical one for preparing pulp from wood, the product entirely supplanting the use of cotton rags in the manufacture of news paper at a greatly reduced cost. The advantage of the new process is that while the product is a wood fiber it answers every purpose of the best cotton rags in turning out a superior quality of news paper and any kind of wood can be used in the making of this fiber. With the wood grinding process only cottonwood has so far been used with any degree of success, and this alone requires the admixture of cotton rags for successful paper making. The wood-grinding pulp mill at this place will have an amply available water power, it will have four run of stone and will have a daily capacity of twenty-five tons. The capacity of the sulphide mill will be between fifteen and thirty tons of pulp every twenty-four hours. For the past year the company has had a force of nearly 300 men constantly employed at work here and their present pay-roll is upwards of $7,000 per week. The importance of the work that this company has in hand at the falls can be better appreciated when it is stated that on the foundation of their mills alone at this point they have expended $75,000, and that the improvements when entirely completed and in running order will cost in the neighborhood of $500,000. They now have a breakwater finished reaching into the river above the falls for a distance of 1500 feet, forty-five feet in width, and with a depth varying from twelve to forty feet. This is constructed in a most substantial manner, and will withstand the ravages of many years' wear and tear. This breakwater is built outside of the wall of the locks, reaching down as far as the first guard lock, and on the opening of this dam the present wall of the locks will be removed, thus greatly widening the entrance to these locks, and holding a supply of water that will furnish the power for a large number of factories located at this place. In this connection it may be well to state that the present plans of the locks company contemplate the extension of this breakwater down as far as the suspension bridge, thus affording a magnificent storage of water nearly one mile long and with a working head of forty-five feet. In addition to the two pulp mills, which it is hoped to have completed and in running order early in the spring of next year, the same company has the plans prepared for an immense paper mill at this place, work on which will be commenced the first of the year. These will be the largest paper mills on the coast. They will be supplied with two 90 to 100-inch paper machines, and when in full running order will give constant employment to no less than 200 men. They will require 2000-horse power to run them. In addition to these large mills, the California Paper Mills Company will commence work at the same time that ground is broken for the above plant for a large third-class paper mill, which will be used exclusively for the manufacture of strawboard and straw paper, for which there is always a very large demand. The principals of this company are now in the East selecting machinery for this latter plant, which, when completed, will cost about $500,000. It will give employment to 150 men and will be in running order inside of two years from date. The mill will use straw exclusively in the making of its product and will have double machinery throughout. The company now has a large force of men in the Willamette valley baling straw and it is understood that they are buying all the straw that is offered.

The completion of these great pulp and paper mill plants will mark a new epoch in the history of manufacturing on this coast. The advantages of the site at the falls of the Willamette for the establishment of these plants can be fully appreciated by the statement that the saving in the cost of the power as furnished here by water, will be at least $200,000 annually over that of steam. The location of factories at Oregon City, situated as they are, on the Southern Pacific company's main line of road into Oregon, reaching both north and south from this point, and on the navigable waters of the Willamette will put them in a position to meet the most strenuous efforts of their competitors in this field.

SUPPLYING POWER TO PORTLAND.

PORTLAND FACTORIES SOON TO BE RUN BY POWER ELECTRICALLY TRANSMITTED TO PORTLAND.

The work of supplying power to Portland from the falls of the Willamette for the purpose of both lighting the streets of the city and for running her factories, will be done by the Willamette Falls Electric Company, a new corporation with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The officers of the company are: E. L. Eastham, president; R. H. Thompson, vice president; J. C. Mordaunt, secretary, and P. F. Morey, manager. The plans of the company, now being carried out, contemplate the erection of an immense power house on the east bank of the Willamette, at the falls; covering a space of 500 feet in length and 150 feet wide. For the present use of the company, however, they have erected a large power station on the east side of the river at this place, from which all but a few of the large are lights of the streets of Portland are now run. It is proposed by the company to develop the power at the falls as fast as possible, or as fast as use can be found for this power, and these improvements, when completed, will be on a scale that will have in view the utilizing of the whole body of the water of the Willamette above the falls at low water. Ordinarily it is would be an undertaking of enormous cost, but nature has done so much here to assist in this work that its consummation will be attended with no serious difficulties, and what is more, at a comparatively small cost. With the new company it is as yet an undecided question whether it will be cheaper to cut costly canals from the falls to the millsites located along the banks of the river below, or to put large power stations at convenient sites on the falls and transmit power electrically to the same at more conveniently located sites. The promoters of the enterprise believe that it will be far cheaper and more satisfactory to pursue the latter plan. The problem of the transmission of power over long distances by means of electricity is so completely new to the general public, and so little understood by the great masses of the people that it may be well to explain here its working. The transmission of power by means of electricity simply consists in placing a turbine wheel wherever the fall may be, to run an electrical machine (called a dynamo, which is belted or geared to the turbine. A copper wire is then run from the dynamo to another electrical machine called a motor, situated at the other end of the circuit where the power is to be used which motor runs any machinery that may be geared to it. These two electrical machines may be near together, or as often happens they may be miles apart, and the motor will run just the same as long as there is no interruption with the current of electricity furnished from the other end. The motor can be started or stopped at will the same as a gas jet or an electric lamp, can be turned off by means of a "switch." The loss of power in transmission is proportioned in all cases to the distance between the two electrical machines, but for distances not exceeding fifteen miles this loss is not very serious and is exactly the same whether the power thus transmitted is used for lighting or for running motors which in turn run the machinery of factories. The loss, for instance, for arc lighting in the streets of Portland as furnished from the electric station at Oregon City, twelve miles distant, is about 12 per cent greater than it was when the same power was furnished from the dynamos located in Weidler's mill in this city. It is not too much to expect, so say practical men on the subject of electricity, that power will be transmitted from the falls of the Willamette to Portland at a total loss not exceeding 2 per cent.

THE LOCKS COMPANY.

THEIR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWER FROM THE FALLS.

The main interest of the present article centers largely in the plans of the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company for the future distribution of the power that is now being developed at one of the finest waterfalls in the world. The plans of this company for the development of this power, of which there seems not to remain a doubt of their being successfully carried out, will redound greatly to the benefit of Portland and the little city with which the big sister is now so directly identified, and which seems destined to become an integral part of the big city on the Willamette. Oregon City in all but what applies to a name is a part of Portland. It is Portland's capital that is at the present time running the leading factories of the place, and it is at Portland that the principal offices of these companies are located. Portland is the base of supplies for the little town is evidenced by the fact that with but few exceptions all the purchases of the storekeepers of Oregon City are made in Portland. The workingman who receives his regular Saturday night's pay at Oregon City buys his week's supplies at the Oregon City store, the proprietor of which in turn gets his goods from the big city. In all that applies to laws of trade and intercourse Portland and Oregon City are as much one as though they were united under one municipal charter. Even at the present time the streets of Portland are lighted with electricity furnished by the power at the falls of the Willamette, at Oregon City, and the time is not far distant when one-half of the factories of the same city will be run by power furnished by the same company. As a consequence any plans that the company may entertain at the present time for the development and distribution of this power will be of great interest to the citizens of Portland, and should be of no little public concern to the entire people of Western Oregon as determining the practicability of the transmission of power over long distances.

ONE-HALF THE COST OF STEAM.

EASE OF TRANSMITTING POWER—USES TO WHICH IT CAN BE APPLIED.

The company expects to be able to transmit a power equal to 150 horse over a single No. 4 copper wire [about the size of an average lead pencil] so it will be readily seen that the cost of furnishing the power to Portland factories will be far less than the present cost of steam even with the now prevailing low prices for fuel in this city. The company expresses its utmost confidence in being able to compete with steam in the factories even were the cost of power as furnished by the latter to be reduced to one-half, which no practical engineer will concede for a moment is practicable. It will not only be the greatly cheapened cost of supplying power to Portland by electricity that will appeal to the people here the strongest, but also the great convenience of the new motors which this company will use and the little room they will occupy. A motor of one horse-power, for instance, can be fastened to the wall, suspended from the ceiling or put in a closet out of sight, and do its work as effectively as the cumbersome steam engine. Even a 300 horse-power motor takes up but little room and goes about its work as noiselessly as the smaller machine. The new power can be used successfully for factories, whether large or small for pumping stations, for running electric motor lines with a guaranteed speed of twenty miles an hour and for each and every purpose for which steam is now required. The company will use a unit of 500 horse-power. This will be the power used in one circuit and will be subdivided so as to furnish a large number of small circuits. If more than 500 horse-power is required by any one consumer, a number of such circuits may be combined and used as a single circuit. The Willamette Electric company now has twelve wires spread between Portland and Oregon City, and it is their intention to put in new ones as fast as the city requires them. At the present time they are supplying over 700 arc lights in the streets of this city, besides 2200 incandescent lights here, and they confidently expect to soon be in a position to furnish all the power for manufacturing or other purposes in Portland that the demands of the city may call for.

PERFECT ADAPTABILITY.

OREGON CITY FURNISHES A PERFECT SITE FOR THE ESTABLISHING OF FACTORIES.

It will not be in the manufacture of a few staple lines alone that Oregon City will always maintain the supremacy as a manufacturing center, but in every line of manufactured goods that now finds a market in this state. Everything seems to be perfectly adapted here to the establishment and successful operation of a large number of factories, at this place. The line of the Southern Pacific railroad runs along the bluff fifteen feet above the level of the main street of the town and some fifty feet above the bed of the river at this place. All of the raw material brought into Oregon City on the cars is sent down to the factories on the east side of the stream by means of chutes, converted into the manufactured product and again "shot" down to the decks of the boats lying in the river below. On the west side of the river the supply of raw material can be either brought down the stream in boats which ply regularly on the upper river, or planted down in rafts, as although the mills here, and again "shot" down to boats lying in the river below. The wheat of both Eastern Oregon and the Willamette Valley is within convenient handling distance of the "City at the Falls" and the immense supply of cottonwood used both in the manufacture of excelsior, wood pulp, barrel staves etc., is found along the banks of the upper Willamette in practically inexhaustible quantities. One of the finest supplies of fir timber on the coast is obtained from the same source and on the river bottoms not many miles up the same stream is to be found the finest supply of hard woods in the Northwest. The successful operation of the largest woolen mill in the state at Oregon City for more than twenty years past successfully establishes the claim of this town, as a desirable producing center. In both the availability of raw material and the ease of reaching the markets of the world on the sale of the manufactured products Oregon City is one of the most available sites on the coast and the future of the place as a manufacturing center of importance is certainly a most promising one.

E. G. JONES.

THE PHŒNIX OIL WORKS.

Refiners of the Best Oils in the Portland Market.

Kelly, Dunne & Co., Proprietors, Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the Best Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes and Brushes.

It is something over eight years since Kelly & Dunne established in this city what is now known as the Phœnix Oil Works. The location of the first factory was in a small place opposite the present site of the Bank of British Columbia. In the following year the establishment was entirely consumed by fire, thus necessitating the finding of new quarters, and ones better adapted in all respects to the handling of their then growing business. A temporary location was found in the old car stables at the corner of Second and G streets. Their stay here, however, was exceedingly short, and six months later they were again forced by the continued and rapid increase of their business to seek even larger quarters for their factory. Determined this time to provide for the promised future increase of business, Kelly & Dunne completed the purchase of a full quarter block, located on Twelfth street, between J and K. It was on this site that they erected their present commodious structure, which, up to the present has answered in an excellent manner every demand of their business. Here the firm has four large kettles for bleaching purposes, and also used for refining oils. In addition to these kettles they have two presses, which are used for pressing all kinds of fish oils. In the first floor of the factory are placed ten large tanks of a holding capacity of 1400 gallons of oil. At the present writing no less than 3000 barrels of oil are kept constantly stored in this factory.

The firm of of Kelly, Dunne & Co. is now one of the largest paint and oil houses on the coast and there is perhaps no firm in the Northwest to-day that is better or more favorably known. Until within a few months past the firm was composed of John Kelly, D. M. Dunne and M. Seller. Early this spring however, Mr. Kelly the senior member retired from the business, when Mr. Dunne associated with himself Mr. Lowengart and at the present time these three gentlemen compose the firm. At the time of the retirement of Mr. Kelly the firm had become so thoroughly advertised throughout the entire Northwest that it was concluded by the new partner to retain the old firm name.

The house of Kelly, Dunne & Co. has done more in the past few years to stimulate the paint and oil trade of the Northwest than any other firm on the Coast. Mr. D. M. Dunne is one of the directors of the Portland Linseed Oil Co., and it is mainly through his efforts that it was established in this city.

They have not only aimed at all times to keep constantly on hand everything in the paints, oils, glass and varnish line, but they also have been as constant in their efforts to cater to the trade of their territory by keeping good men on the road, who ever since the first opening of the house have made regular periodical tours to all accessible parts of the Pacific Northwest. Kelly, Dunne & Co. early in their career secured the agency on the coast for the best lines of paints, varnishes and brushes made in the world, and it is their boast at the present time that their stock includes the very best goods manufactured. The salesrooms of this firm are located in the center of the downtown wholesale district, at the corner of Front and Ash streets, and take in four doors here, extending from 40 to 42 Front. Their building here is a large two-story brick, with basement. Their present premises are just double the size of their former quarters, and even in their well-arranged establishment to-day they have not an inch more room than the requirements of their business call for. An evidence of the growth of their business during the past eight years is found in the fact that they first opened their doors here with thirty-five barrels of oil to-day they keep constantly in stock no less than 3000 barrels, and their other stock has increased in the same proportion. Their stock includes not only all of the best brands of ready mixed paints, oils of every description, varnishes, brushes, white lead, etc., but also glass of all kinds, including the finest imported French plate. In conversation with Mr. Dunne several days since, it was learned that it is the present intention of the firm to erect this fall the most extensive factory for the manufacture of ready-mixed paints on the coast. The plant will be the most extensive in the city, and will combine all the very latest improved machinery for work of this kind. This new industry will, on its completion, be one of the main manufacturing industries of the Northwest, and will give steady and remunerative employment to a large number of men. The paint and oil trade of both Portland and the entire Northwest is constantly increasing, and the manufacture of these staple articles of every-day commerce will always continue to be among the most important manufacturing industries of the country. Kelly, Dunne & Co., are making every effort at the present time to meet every demand of their trade in the great and constantly growing West, and it is their intention to always remain classed among the leading manufacturers of the Pacific Northwest.

CLEVELAND OIL AND PAINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Only Manufacturers of Mixed Paints in the Northwest at the Present Time.

There is perhaps no portion of the United States that uses so much paint, in proportion to population, as does the Pacific Northwest. This in a large measure is directly due to the wet and humidity of the atmosphere, which is very destructive to all painted surfaces exposed to the weather, and further, to the rapidity with which the country is settling up, thus furnishing a vast amount of new material in the shape of houses just erected for the painter's brush. The great demand of the people here has long been for a ready mixed paint, a paint that can at once be applied by anyone at all familiar with the brush, and that can be sold at a cost that will render the outside painting of the buildings here a matter of frequent occurrence. It was with a view of supplying points of this nature that the Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Company was started in this city. This company at the present writing are the only manufacturers of ready mixed paints in the Pacific Northwest, and their trade now reaches to all parts of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and even to distant Montana. Their product is most highly spoken of in the market where it is best known, and they are able to report greatly increasing sales at the close of each year, the strongest endorsement of the merit of the article they manufacture.

The Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Company was established in this city August 1, 1887. Their factory and oil refinery combine, is located at the corner of Fourteenth and K streets, and store and salesrooms at the northwest corner of Front and Stark streets. They keep constantly on hand here one of the best selected and largest stocks of all kinds of paints and oils carried by any house in the coast. They now manufacture all kinds of mixed paints, tinted leads, colors in oil, Japan and water, and are also refiners of lubricating oils of every description. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of $75,000, all taken here at home. The present officers are C. A. Matarkey, president, and W. L. Lindbard, manager. It is doing a rapidly increasing business every year and is on the strongest financial footing.

OREGON PICTURE FRAME COMPANY.

Under the Management of Mr. M. J. Morse Is Now One of the Most Successful in the Northwest.

The business of the Oregon Picture Frame Company was first established in this city in 1888, and it is to-day not only one of the largest of the kind on the coast, but also one of the most successful. Mr. M. J. Morse, the present sole proprietor of the business, is a gent[leman] who has long been a constant resident of Portland, and he is to-day well and favorably known throughout the entire Northwest. He now does a business that reaches to all parts of Oregon and Washington, and his trade in Portland is perhaps the largest of any similar dealer in the city. The specialty of the Oregon Picture Frame Co. is the manufacture of picture frames of all descriptions. They keep constantly on hand a most full assortment of all kinds of mouldings which include all the latest novelties in this line. In their workshop they give constant employment to five hands, all experienced workmen in their line, and the

[stamp] of the Co[mpany] on any their hands antee of the merit to the manufactu[red] company carries largest stock of etchings, etc., and kinds in the North they call particular assortment of all acknowledged by be the finest to this coast. Northwest who goods, carried company, will do price lists and full be promptly forwarded

WEINHARD'S

An Immense Local Industry Established by Local Men.

It is now just a [year] Mr. Henry Weinhard brewing business [had] been since the time [he] here that the gentleman his lifetime's work [in] that Mr. Weinhard [was] with the enterprise conducting, and for past (since 1870) he single sentence tells tution. In 1880 the brewery was something like 45,000 barrels per year it is now one of the best known breweries capacity is at least brewing plant in the

This manufacturing present writing one of in Portland. This [is] alone in its magnitude its product finds a [home] all accessible parts of [the] ington, and even So high a rank [has] been obtained in the best known that it has the famous Milwaukee in this territory, and connoisseurs to be manufactured in the merit, in a large measure ble to the efforts of self, who during the [past] been in business in Portland aim to constantly improve fully studied into the brewing centers of every case where he has improve the quality once availed himself of has not figured for a expense. He now has most expensive machine the coast, and his [plant] of brick and among the to manufacturing purposes cupy a full block [in the] center of Portland, and perfectly adapted to the they were constructed.

In conversation with eral days since it was the year just passed there was about $300,000, gentleman, "during the [past] able to increase this showing the steady and business, I can state that 65,000 bushels of barley will consume something 100,000 bushels." This ing the past year purchased 55,000 pounds. It has edged that the barley in egon and Washington world for brewing purposes fact, that hundreds of now annually shipped breweries in the United single exception of a few many, there is no part will produce a hop that ity with that raised in Washington. Both of are obtained by Mr. field, and it is to their with the extensive [in] ness that the proprietor that the merit of his factory building of the coast by fire, some of the [walls] remaining, but it was rebuilt and allowed the company to the products of even the [largest] ducts. The most approved labor saving machinery [is] put in the new factory, and of the company at the present there is not another [large] woolen mill plant in the [state] this is borne out by the fact that not only finds ready sale [in] but also in those markets [where] to direct competition with the Eastern manufacturers far East itself. The [business] of this company have a representative [in] New York to properly look after trade. The Portland company is Nos. 8, 10 and 12 [Front] where they occupy quarters as business blocks of the city. [They] carry on hand the finest [stock] of goods of all kinds in the Northwest, and at a point that their very extensive all handled. The San Francisco [house] the company is represented by people of a new country and [are] at all times show a preference productions, and there is no [place] in the Northwest that receives the hearty co-operation of this section of the Union any that has furnished the sketch.

OREGON ELECTRIC

The Only Works of the Kind in Dilg, Proprietor.

There is to-day no [more] clan on the coast than Mr. this city. He is now at [work] der for the new hotel in [course] ing the guests' electric [bells] alarms, the latter of which its working. This is one [of] ders that was ever under the coast, and the confidence Dilg's ability to handle it dorsement of his work. A large contract, Mr. Dilg has for the elegant new [residence] are in Portland, and Portland City are the places of [business] such as call bells, burglar gas lighting appliances. The gentleman, so long a [resident] land, has at all times [taken] interest in all the [latest] trical appliances, and valuable appliances [are] here are of his own [make]

A. ANDERSON

This firm is [one] They cover the entire [field] printing, paper ruling such as commercial [work] drafts, cards, maps, [etc.] much of a specialty of [the] cluding catalogues, etc.

The firm not only [carries] gon and Washington, [but] Idaho, Montana, and [the] Town. The concern well equipped with [the] to thirty hands are [employed] The house carries a [large] card board, etc., filling [orders] of the trade. Mr. [Anderson] this attractive establishment of life, active and [energetic] ing and superintending [the] of his line, yet finds [time] treat with courtesy [the] paper. The offices are [located] 2 to 8 Alder street.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Woolen Mills Plant Oregon City.

TY MANUFACTURING CO

d Large Woolen Mills in th[e] —Fine Cassimeres—Oregon Made Blankets.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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WEINHARD

An Immense Local Ind...
by ...

It is now just ... Mr Henry W... brewing bu... been since the ... here that the ... his lifetime ... that Mr We... da... with the ente... conducting ... past (since 18...) single seeter ... etc tution In ... brewery was ... ally to-day th... 40 000 barre... ers is now one o... best known ... capacity is not ... brewing plant in ... This manu... present write... one in Portland Th... alone in its m... its product finds ... all accessible par... ington and ... So high a ... beer obtained in ... best known that ... the famous Milwa... in this territo... connoisseurs to ... manufactured ... merit in a large... ble to the effort ... self who during ... been in business ... aim to constan... output With h... fully studied ... the brewing ca... every case where ... improve the qual... once availed him... has not figured ... expense He now... most expensive ... the coast and h... of brick and ama... to manufacture ... enjoy a full block ... center of Portland... perfectly adapted... they were constr...

In conversation ... eral days since ... the year just pas... was about ... gentleman, du... able to increase th... showing the stead... business, I can st... 65 000 bushels of ... will consume some... 160 000 bushels ... ing the past year ... hops, and will t... 55 000 pounds It ... ledged that the bes... egon and Washing... world for brewing ... fact, that hundreds ... now annually ship... breweries in the Uni... single exception of ... many, there is no ... will produce a bottl... ity with that raise... Washington Both ... are obtained by M... field and it is to th... with the extensive... ness that the prop... that the merit of h... Mr Weinhard employs ... men his annual pa... 000 All of his men ... est salaried man on t... per month and the o... this amount up to ...

long been Mr Weinhard's ... preference, where no ... to men with families at ... of his employes is the mar... single item of wood ... importance his mon... being about $240 ... extra cost of final ... nearly $9000 while the ... the brewery for stor... the same time about ... ent year it is the estimate ... that his extra cooperage will cost ... $15 000. There is now ... hard's brewery upwards ... about $150 000 of this amount ... vested in the plant and the ... $350,000 represents the ... and the stock on hand ... is of brick with a mas... tion, and it is one of the ... substantial pieces of arch... In the ice house, also of brick ... machines, the largest ... piece of machinery of the kind ... to this city with a daily capacity ... five tons of ice each The stable ... houses of the establishment are ... but it is understood to be ... hard's intention to replace ... substantial brick structures ... date An appreciation of the ... alone of this one brewery can be ... from the statement that it uses ... ery wagons and keeps in constant ... horses, six drivers and one boss ... the boast of Portland that they ... claims a brewing plant of the ... Weinhard's brewery which is ... operated altogether by local ... Weinhard being the son of one ... etor of the immense establishment ... clusion it may be well to state ... making the choice of men in his ... Weinhard has at all times given ... ence to steady and temperate men ... tion among his employes being ... tremely rare As the gentleman ... says "a boozer when properly ... the most harmless as well as one ... refreshing beverages In the world ... ing all my career as a brewer I ... yet been accused of doctoring ...

OREGON ELECTRICAL WO...

The Only Works of the Kind in the ...
Di...gi... Proprieto...

There is to-day no better kno... citizen on the coast than Mr John ... this city He is now at work on a ... der for the new hotel in this city ... ing the guests electric call bells ... alarms the latter of which is also ... its working. This is one of the ... ders that was ever undertaken and ... the coast and the confidence abso... Dug's ability to handle it is evi... dorsement of his work In addi... large contract Mr Dug has also a ... for the elegant new residence of ... Robert Dunsmuir of Victoria. ... be fitted throughout with electric ... such as call bells burglar alarms ... gas lighting apparatus an expensive ... The gentleman who has charge of ... is a resident of Portland, has at all times taken a ... interest in all the late improvements ... trical appliances and many of the ... valuable appliances now in use ... here are of his own make ...

A. ANDERSON & CO.

This firm is established upon ... They cover the entire field of ... printing paper ruling and ... such as commercial printing ... drafts cards maps labels check ... much of a specialty of illustrated ... cluding catalogues etc

The firm not only covers the field ... gon and Washington but all ... Idaho Montana and even ... Iowa The concern is ... well equipped with machinery ... to thirty hands are constantly ... The house carries a large stock of ... card board etc rendering all the requisites of the trade Mr Anderson is ... of this attractive establishment as well as ... of life, active and enterprising ... ing and superintending all the details ... of his line yet finding sufficient ... treat with courtesy the representatives ... paper The offices are located at No ... 2 to 8 Alder street.

OREGON POTTERY COMPANY

Their Extensive Plant in Portland—Capital Stock of $100,000.

The Oregon Pottery Company was incorporated in 1884 with a capital stock of $50 000 which owing to the increasing demands of their business, has since been raised to $100 000 The present officers of the company are A M Smith president and general manager and James Steel secretary It is now the only company in the state engaged in the manufacture of terra cotta goods During the last fifteen years there have been several attempts made to build up rival works in the state but largely owing to the fact that the Oregon Pottery Co. was fully filling the field here each and every one of these attempts have only led to disaster This company at the present time are among the heavy manufacturers of the Northwest During the last year the total value of their annual product was about $100 000 During 1889 their output will be greater but owing to a considerable reduction of prices in all of their lines that the company made at the first of the present year its total value will not much exceed the above figures All of the raw material used by the company is found in Oregon They now own beds of clay at Buena Vista at Parker's station on the west side divis on of the Southern Pacific railroad Oregon City and at a point on Lewis and Clark river All of the beds with the possible exception of the one at Oregon City being practically inexhaustible Their outlay for raw material alone during 1888 was about $5000 while during the present year it will somewhat exceed $8000 The monthly pay roll of the company at the present time is about $2 500 they keeping constantly employed about forty five men whose wages average about $2 50 per day Their outlay for the single item of wood is between $2 500 and $3000 annually their annual consumption of fuel amounting to between 2000 and 3000 cords of wood per year They not only supply almost the entire trade of Oregon with their line of goods but they sell largely in all parts of the Northwest and reach away into British Columbia and Alaska During the past summer they shipped no less than forty car loads of their goods to Tacoma and during the present month they made a single shipment of thirty cars to Salem in the Willamette valley During the past five years the business of the company has increased at least four times and they are to day running their factory to its fullest capacity to meet the demands of their patrons

During the coming year it is the present intention of the company to make some very extensive improvements to their plant which when finished will make them the largest manufacturers in their line on the coast Looking to this end they have just completed the purchase of five acres on the water front, near Taunton a short distance below Portland on which they will construct at the first of the coming year a very extensive plant The company at the present time confine their attention principally to the manufacture of sewer and chimney pipe On the completion of their factory they will add several important features to the present business, the most important of which will be the manufacture of terra cotta lumber for ornamental and building purposes fireproof Such material is now used extensively throughout the East, but for it has never been introduced on this coast In the manufacture of this material clay and sawdust are mixed and when the clay is thoroughly burned the sawdust inside becomes entirely consumed thus having the product in a perfectly porous condition It is said to be the most absolutely fireproof material in the world at all adapted for building purposes In connection with this new line the company intend to turn out a large quantity of fireproof and paving brick in the new factory

The present factory of the company in Portland near the O R & N Co dock covers a full block and the adjoining yards of the company cover about an equal area The down town offices of the company are located at the corner of Fifth and B streets, and together with the yards here occupy one quarter of a block The president and manager of the company Mr Smith is the present writing just fifty years of age, and as he said several days since I have spent just half my life in the business that I am at present engaged in It was his gentleman who started the first pottery in the state at Buena Vista twenty five years ago and from that day to this he has made the subject of terra cotta goods his constant study He is admirably equipped for the management of the great business that he to day is so successfully conducting and it is largely to his own efforts that Portland traces the establishment in this city of the immense works of the Oregon Pottery Company

MERCHANT ROLLER MILLS,

Formerly McLeran's—Leach & Bowen Proprietors
Rolled Oats and Oatmeal.

"Oregon raises the best oats in the world" was heralded far and wide by the announcement that the award at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 for the best oatmeal was to a mill in this state It was as much a matter of surprise to the large flour mill men of the East at the time that a little insignificant mill in this then insignificant state could produce a quality of oatmeal that would surpass their best prize products as it was to learn on the most undoubted authority that Oregon oats were the highest grade oats raised The oatmeal that won the gold medal was from McLeran Bros' mills in this city The award greatly stimulated the oatmeal industry of this country Orders commenced to come in from all over the Union for McLeran's oatmeal and so great was the demand that the mill on this firm was soon taxed to its fullest capacity The product of this mill is to day the best oatmeal in the market, and it still enjoys the same large sales as it did immediately following the close of the Centennial Exhibition

Late in the spring of the present year Messrs McLeran Bros retired from the milling business and leased their old mill to Messrs Leach & Bowen gentlemen of many years practical experience in the milling and grain business Mr Bowen has for a number of years past been head miller at the Portland Flouring Mills the largest in the Northwest The new firm at once closed down the mill and began work on an exhaustive system of repairs and additions to the plant These improvements now finished, consist of a large lot of the best and most improved machinery as well as a complete overhauling of the plant The mill as it stands to day is one of the most complete in the United States It is the only Portland mill which makes a specialty of fireproof material The mill is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of boiled and ground rye and buckwheat flour split peas and as a the present time turning out a superior quality of flour by both the roller and old stone process Messrs Leach & Bowen have just placed in operation for the first time in Portland machinery for turning out pearl barley one of the most delicacies of commerce and highly prized as a nutritious food

All brands of flour or oatmeal bearing the stamp of the Merchants Mills are just what they are put on the market for and in no case will the proprietors allow a higher rating than the quality of goods marked entitles

P JOHNSON & CO,

Proprietors of the Front Street Feed and Grist Mills—Growing Business

Messrs P Johnson & Co proprietors of the Front street feed and grist mill makes a specialty of graham buckwheat rye wheat and griddle cake flour oat corn and oil meal, cracked wheat and chopped feed and grinds all kinds of feed to order at short notice at popular prices. This mill occupies a space of 25x60 feet with basement, and the output goes almost wholly toward supplying the wholesale trade The output of this mill ranks as high in the market as that of any of the larger mills of the coast, and they are to-day doing one of the best kinds of business in meal of all kinds and feed of any mill in the Northwest

W H MOORE

Metal Roofing, Galvanized Iron Cornices, Metal Skylights, Etc

The fall or of the galvanized iron cornice business in the Northwest is Mr W H Moore, who is to-day doing a very large business in this line in East Portland For many years previous to his establishment on the East Side he was at the head of one of the largest establishments in Portland and his work is to day found in all parts of the Northwest. Mr Moore in the past few years has done some very large jobs the most important of which is the Headquarters building at Tacoma He is now crowded to his fullest capacity and is doing the contract work on some of the largest and most imposing buildings in the interior of the state

SHIP AND BOAT YARDS

The Art of Successful Match-Making.

OAT MEAL CORN MEAL FLOUR

The Bookbinding Establishments—Extended Mention of Some of the Largest Firms

MATCH FACTORY

The Factory of Walker & Dana the Only One in the Northwest

No review of the manufacturing interests of Portland could be complete without more than a passing notice of the steady and rapid growth of the above named institution during the past year The business of which the above named one proprietors was first established in far back as the early 60s by William Bond on Front street near the present location of the foundry of John Honeyman The manufacture of the enterprise carried on the business with a moderate degree of success until 1873 when he suffered the entire loss of his plant by the ever memorable fire of that year As soon as the losses had been adjusted Mr Bond re established the business at the northeast corner of East Park and East eets its present location He never however fully recovered from the very severe loss that he sustained in the great holocaust as it was not until his successors Messrs Walker & Dana took hold of the business that any great demand was found for the product The latter who to day are the sole owners and proprietors purchased the entire business from Mr Bond in November 1888 and they at once began operations with a firm determination to succeed How well their plans formulated at the time of their purchase of the plant have been carried out is proved by the fact that when they first commenced to turn out matches from this factory their entire working force consisted of eight men at the present time they give constant employment to twenty five hands all told in various capacities throughout the establishment and their business during this time has increased in a corresponding ratio The two principles upon which the success of any manufacturing enterprise depends are first, what is the demand in the field where the factory is located for the article manufactured and second at what cost can this article be manufactured and put on the market? When Messrs Walker & Dana had fully satisfied themselves that there was not only a good field here for their produce but that matches could be turned out by them at a cost that would allow them to successfully compete with the cut side match factories they embarked in the enterprise and at once commenced to turn out what is known to the trade as the matted block match The wood from which these matches are made is the Port Orford cedar and it is one of the most scarce as well as the one best adapted to the manufacture of matches in the world On the coast it is found at but one place and here the strip of timber from which it is obtained extends a distance of barely 100 miles along the coast line ranging from Port Orford to the Umpqua river The wood of this timber is tough fibrous and possesses the quality in a marked degree of splitting perfectly straight

The style of match manufactured by Messrs Walker & Dana is the best match for all purposes that can be in the world They are small neat and put up in a bunch of these matches can be easily carried in any one entirely free from dampness and the influence of the atmosphere These matches retain the unusual amount of moisture per package even after packing containing twelve bunches of 100 each which renders them the cheapest matches made With the single exception of the factories in San Francisco that of Walker & Dana in Portland is the only one in the world where this kind of a match is manufactured The capacity of the factory at the present time is about 5 000 000 matches per day and yet it is learned that this firm is not able to supply the demand of Portland for their product The greatest obstacle that the proprietors have had to contend with here is their inability to secure the right kind of help for their business They are making every endeavor at the present time to give employment to white labor only and even with the disadvantage of working against the cheap Chinese labor of the San Francisco factories they are successfully competing with the latter both in the price and quality of their output. They have recently added to their factory here a large lot of new machinery all made after their own original drawings which has at least doubled the capacity of their plant and it will be but a short time in the future when they will be in a position to supply the entire trade of the Pacific Northwest Both Messrs Walker & Dana are young men who are classed among Portland's most enterprising citizens and they are both connected with other manufacturing enterprises of the city besides the one to which so much space has been given above They are making a great success of their present venture and they will make every effort to meet the demand for an extensive and first class match factory in the Northwest

Since the writing of the above article Messrs Walker & Dana have sold a one third interest in their business to Mr F C Cairns an energetic business man and chemist, Mr Cairns was for some time connected with the cement works at Oregon City and is a very valuable addition to the manufacturing firm

PORTLAND SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS

Organized With a Capital Stock of $1 000 000 Their Large Plant at Ross on Seven Miles North of Portland

At last Portland is to have a smelting plant that it will be adequate to meet all the requirements of a first class smelter here It was early in the present year that the plan of large smelting works was first promulgated in this city The plans of the company making the promotion included the erection at Portland of smelting works of the capacity to treat 200 tons per day Associated with this large central institution at Portland was a point on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad and the Willamette river seven miles north of Portland and by which the first ground was broken for the present improvement

The plant will be finished and in successful working order by the first of December next The smelting works will consist of furnaces with a capacity of 100 tons of ore per day and will include all of the necessary adjuncts of the very latest pattern of the present time for the well known art of lead & blast furnaces of this character in the country Ores can be and have been shipped to its destination here and will arrive some time during the present month

Practical mining men who have visited the site of the new smelter all pronounce it the very best location that could have been selected for a smelting plant in the Northwest The company will have ready access by both rail and river for the transportation of supplies and it is hoped to state here that all of the preliminary work of the smelters including the building of switches, wharf and double track is now finished The big smelter is a sure go and the people of Portland will soon have the pleasure of seeing the plant in active operation

MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES

The Eagle Marble Works Under the Proprietorship of T G Harkins

While Mr Harkins is not one of the oldest in his line in Portland he is as well known as any marble and stone cutter in the city and he has been here long enough to pass under the sobriquet "old timer" He first opened his shop in this city two years ago His present location is at No 26 Second street and here he makes one of the most attractive displays of any firm in this line in Portland Mr Harkins manufactures to order all kinds of monuments headstones doors all manner of work in marble in either Italian or American and imports and deals extensively in American and Scotch monuments He uses in all cases only the best material

Elegant new dining cars daily from Portland to Chicago and St Louis via Oregon Railway & Nav Co Oregon Short Line, and Union Pacific Twenty one hours quicker to all points east than any other transcontinental line Pullman palace sleepers and free family sleeping cars on all through trains. Union ticket office, First and Oak streets

JOHN P STEFFEN

The Proprietor of the Largest Ship Yard in Portland—Some of His Latest Work

It has rarely occurred to Mr John P Steffen the subject of this ship builder in the North west to determine the superiority of Oregon woods as properly handled for all kinds of ship use over other woods in the world It was long a mistaken idea that no wood was adapted for shipbuilding the train that has ever continually connected to for any length of time as the Eastern oak The fact is there is no wood so perfectly adapted to shipbuilding as the Oregon fir It is light durable easily worked and has a tensile strength that exceeds even oak itself and with the single exception of the stem and stern post is the best wood for ship knees A proof of this statement it is only necessary to refer to the government records of Oregon built by Mr Steffen one thirteen years since that although subjected to the constant strain of heavy cargo as perfect to day as when it was the day she was first put into water During the latter years Mr Steffen has built some of the largest and fleetest steamers on the coast Chief among these is the J P Lotter the queen of the river boats that ply on the Columbia and Willamette rivers both in speed and elegant appointments This gentleman is now at work on the new side wheel steamer Mountain Queen for the same company that owns the Lotter which he hopes to have completed in side of ninety days from date to say nothing of the many years Mr Steffen has given constant employment to sixty hands and is doing more to encourage the ship building industry of the city than is any other builder in his line and he is to day enjoying the fruits of his many years of honest effort in his present channel

JOHN S MOYER N A BYGER

MOYER & BYGERT

The Largest and Most Complete Bookbinding Establishment in the Northwest

It is now some twelve years since the firm of Moyer & Bygert first opened an office in this city They started as did many of the present leading manufacturers of Portland in every small way, and have succeeded by their efforts to meet every demand in their line of a rapidly growing and extending field in building up a business in bookbinding that is second to no other in the Pacific Northwest When this firm first opened their doors to business they had a total of three hands employed and their trade was confined altogether to this city At the present writing they give constant employment to all of a force of over a dozen strong

Lands and do a business that reaches to all parts of Oregon Washington and Idaho

Moyer & Bygert are general book binders paper rulers and manufacture all kinds of blank books to order They now occupy quarters in the Oregonian building a magnificent three story brick structure on the water front in the heart of the business district of Portland having leased but part of the third floor facing on the river with a working room of 5000 square feet In their establishment they have the most complete plant complete all the latest improved machinery and appliances that is directly stated that at every industrial exhibition where this work has been displayed it has received the highest award of merit They are to-day doing the work for many of the largest houses of Portland and the Northwest and in all cases a trial order placed with the firm means a continuance of the patronage of the house making the experiment

W R VINCENT

One of the Largest Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers in Portland

Mr Vincent has now been engaged in his present business for ten years past and during that time he has succeeded in building up one of the most important trades in his line in the city The gentleman himself is one of the pioneers of the coast and is a thorough master of the trade which has enabled him to successfully compete with the largest carriage and wagon establishments of the Northwest When he first opened his shop in Portland it was in a very small way two hired men in addition to the services of himself doing all the work To day he has eight men regularly employed and is crowded to his utmost capacity with work. His pay roll now foots up to $1500 a year Each succeeding year since he first established himself in business in Portland his annual sales have shown a marked increase until 1888 the total value of his annual product was about $14 000 The present year it will reach $18 000 During 1888 his expenditures for raw material were about $6000 and during the present year they will be fully $8000 most all of which is purchased in the home market Mr Vincent has now invested in his plant upwards of $5000 and his business is mostly confined to the local trade He makes a specialty in addition to his other work, of heavy truck work He built the largest truck in the city weighing 5600 pounds and with a carrying capacity of eight tons Mr Vincent will be in his new quarters which will be a large three story building on his present site inside of ninety days and here he will have all of the latest machinery in his line for first class carriage and wagon work which will make his establishment one of the most complete of the kind on the coast

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

The Establishment of George M Parker the Oldest in This City

One of the oldest and best known manufacturers in the Northwest of woven wire mattresses is Mr George M Parker whose headquarters are at No 151 Fifth street in this city Mr Parker manufactures the Ideal woven wire bed and it is considered to day as the best bed of the kind on the market Every gentleman has supplied many of the public institutions in the Northwest with this bed as well as many of the best families of Oregon Washington and Idaho and he has yet to hear the first complaint from a single one of his patrons regarding its inferiority over other beds it they have tried Mr Parker does both a large wholesale and retail business, and is a strictly honorable

THE SPRING BED BOTTOM

Manufactured in the Northwest Only by H K Abbott, 321 Taylor Street

One of the best and most serviceable mattresses and the easiest beds in the world is the Spring Bed Bottom manufactured by the Northwest only by H K Abbott, at 321 Taylor street this city The striking feature of this bed over all others is the truss which constructed of the best steel coppered wire of high textile strength the springs being of the finest grade spring steel thus making it absolutely vermin proof The high quality of copper coated steel used in the manufacture of the spring of this bed, together with the method employed of fastening this bed together makes it the easiest bed in manufactured Mr Abbott owns and controls the patent for this bed in the Northwest, and manufactures for the trade only

RICHET BROS

Fine Teas and Coffees—Roasters of the Best Coffee on the Coast

The firm of Richet Bros at the southwest corner of Third and Washington street in this city have long enjoyed the reputation of keeping the best teas and coffee on the coast These goods are all from the best selected stocks of the Orient and in all cases are imported direct by this firm so high a standing does their coffees enjoy among those who have given it a trial that they regularly ship to Los Angeles between 140 and 150 pounds by every steamer that leaves Portland This coffee it must be understood is shipped right by the large markets of San Francisco Richet Bros are now supplying the best families in Portland with their coffee

"Lucky Baldwin" of California, has been a blacksmith a farmer a stable keeper he has kept a hotel a grocery store and a theatre He was a boatswain on a St Louis canal became a traveling tradesman crossed the plains and did a rattling business in tobacco and rum among the saints at Salt Lake City Finally he reached San Francisco where the first thing he did was to start a temperance hotel Then he became a brickmaker and made money Ophir stock was running everybody at the time Baldwin tried his luck at it and came out a winner of $15,000 000. He is now sixty years old tall dark wiry nervous and energetic

Take the Northern Pacific railroad the best equipped line for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

E E HENRY

General Manufacturer of Upholstered Goods and Woven Wire Beds

Along about the first of the year, Mr E E Henry a gentleman who had previously been engaged in the business of manufacturing upholstered goods and beds of every description on a very extensive scale in Los Angeles C I arrived in this city with a view of embarking in the same line here He at once rented quarters in the Honeyman Block a commodious brick structure at the corner of Front and Madison streets and on the 1st of February started his first machine in action He now has one of the most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest Mr Henry gives his attention to the manufacture of woven wire beds and upholstered goods of all kinds He has at the present writing upwards of $10 000 invested in his business here and is now shipping goods to all parts of Oregon Washington and Idaho He gives constant employment to twenty hands all experienced workmen and his annual expenditure for the one item of wages alone will aggregate at not $10 000 per year His factory is equipped with all of the very latest machinery in this line and in all that goes to make up a complete upholstering establishment it is one of the best equipped on the coast It is the intention of Mr Henry to enter specially in the trade of the North west and with this end in view he guarantees that in all cases his goods are exactly what they are sold for He is able to make anything in his line from the cheapest to the most expensive work and having had years of practical experience in the business which he is now successfully following he will doubtless be able to successfully compete for the extensive and growing trade of the Pacific Northwest

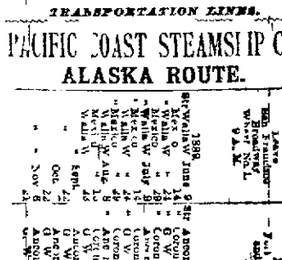
Klumpp Does the Best Engraving

For all Wood Engraving Lettering Monograms, Fulton Beals Street and Brass Stamps see W Klumpp Jr Marquam Block 1st Second and Morrison, Portland Or

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

ALASKA ROUTE.



The steamers Ancon and Corona start from Tacoma and the steamer George W Eade from Portland.

For further information about Alaska, see pamphlet "All About Alaska," published by the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. which can be had at all agencies.

A L CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N P R R, Portland, Or
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

Portland and Vancouver Railway Co.

Leave East Portland			Leave Vancouver		
*6 10 A M	1 15 P M		7 15 A M	4 15 P M	
7 00 A M	4 00 P M		8 45 A M	5 00 P M	
8 30 A M	4 45 P M		10 15 A M	6 30 P M	
10 00 A M	6 15 P M		11 45 A M	8 00 P M	
1 30 P M	7 45 P M		3 15 P M	9 30 P M	
3 00 P M	9 15 P M		2 00 P M	11 00 P M	
4 15 P M	10 45 P M		2 45 P M		
*5 30 P M			*5 30 P M		

*From leaving at 6 10 A M will not run on Sundays but leave as 8 30 that day
Also a connect both ways with Steamer Traveler for Lacamas and way points

HICKEY'S Sign and Scenic Painter over 250 Stark street Entry and General Ticket office Union Depot Portland. Monthly commutation tickets for sale at general ticket office only

F DEKUM President. C C GRIMES Supt.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PORTLAND & WILLAMETTE VALLEY AND OREGONIAN RAILWAYS

On and after this date trains will run daily between Portland and Fayette Perdee and Dayton Mail Train leaves Portland at 8 A M arrives at Fayette 1 P M Returning leaves Fayette at 2 P M arrives at Portland 7 P M Through passengers will connect with Oregon Railway & Navigation Co's trains at Dayton

Also connect with Willamette Valley Railway at Perdee

Aug 27 1889 H DUNIWAY Gen'l Manager

SUTTON & CO'S DISPATCH LINE

From New York to Portland Under Charter Direct.

The favorite A1 first class clipper ship BELLE OF BATH Curtis Master Is now on berth in New York and above and rapidly receiving cargo and large engagements will leave for Portland as above

For further information apply to SUTTON & CO 82 South st New York Or to SUTTON & BELCH Agents 16 North Front st Portland Or

FAST TIME

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

STEAMER LURLINE

Leaves Portland foot of Taylor st daily except Sunday at 8 P M
Leave Astoria daily except Monday at 7 A M
Leaves Astoria Sunday at 7 P M

FOR ASTORIA—FAST MAIL

Steamer Telephone

(Leaves foot of Alder St. Portland,)
Leave Portland daily (except Tuesday) at 7 A M
Leave Astoria daily (except Tuesday) at 5 P. M.

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.'S

STEAMER "UNDINE,"

Capt. Charles T Kamm leaves Portland at 3 30 P M and Vancouver at 8 A M daily Sunday excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Taylor st.

Low rates between 10 A M. and 2 P M.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough) touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday Saturday Str Joseph Kellogg, 7 A M For Toledo (touching at St. Helens and way points Str Toledo Monday and Thursday at 6 A M. South side of dock foot of Taylor street.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company

OF OREGON

No 69 Third Street, Ainsworth Block

The Savings Bank Department

(Open on Saturday Nights)

Pays interest on deposits on Bank Books or Certificate

Acts as the general care of real estate with strict economy as to expenditures for rentals. Collects rents interest dividends bills accounts or income.

Makes assessments and insurance premiums. Keeps insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges

Acts as transfer agent and financial agents of corporations

ALEX NOLAN President
H L PITTOCK Vice-President
BENJ I COHEN Secretary

JAPVIS-CONKLIN

Mortgage Trust Company.

Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00

KANSAS CITY and New York.

Loans money on improved farms in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and on improved City Property.

Highest market price paid for State, County, Township, City, School and Water Bonds.

31½ Morrison Street Portland, Or.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

51 First Street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits:

THREE MONTHS 4 per cent.
SIX MONTHS 5 per cent.
NINE MONTHS 5½ per cent.
ONE YEAR 6 per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence solicited and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted

First National Bank,

OF PORTLAND

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States

HENRY FAILING President
H W CORBETT Vice-President
C E WITHINGTON Cashier
H J CORBETT Assistant Cashier

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York Boston Chicago St Louis St Paul Omaha San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on time deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York Washington, Chicago St Louis Denver Omaha, San Francisco and Portland points in Oregon, Washington Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND - OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President JAMES STEEL
Vice President J LOEWENBERG
Cashier L A MACRUM
Assistant Cashier RALPH W HOYT

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS AND ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the Main and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT CO.

Boston Mass. and Kansas City, Mo.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $1,250,000

Loan Moneys on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho on long time, in sums to suit.

S S KING General Manager for Oregon, Room 34, Portland Savings Bank Building Portland Or

Savings Bank.

THE NORTHWEST LOAN & TRUST CO.

No. 50 First St., Portland, Or.

Capital : : : : : $150,000

(Open Wednesday & Saturday Evenings)

Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

Loans made on Real Estate

GEO B MARKLE President.

The Oregon National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - $200,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.

EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on San Francisco New York Chicago and principal points in the Northwest.

DRAFTS drawn on China Japan and Europe.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

WM B DEVANMILLER President
GEO B MARKLE JR Vice-President
D P SHERMAN Cashier

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1856.

Paid Up Capital $2,425,600
Reserve 533,333
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London

Branches—Portland San Francisco Victoria, New Westminster Nanaimo Kamloops Vancouver B C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted Loans made Bills discounted. Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

GEO GOOD, Manager.

London and San Francisco Bank,

(Limited.)

Capital and Reserve $2,375,000
Head Office, 73 Lombard St. London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business makes loans discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch 48 First st.
W MACKINTOSH, Manager.

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.
Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.
Makes Collections on favorable terms.
Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID President
WM. LOWE Cashier

Commercial National Bank,

OF PORTLAND

General Banking Business Transacted.

President D P THOMPSON
Vice President R M WADE
Cashier R L DURHAM
Assistant Cashier H L WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers sold on New York Boston, Chicago Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

TIME CARD NO. 10.

Two trains daily between Portland and Huntington A Y and 9 00 P M The 8 45 A M train runs through to Walla Walla connecting at Wallula Junction with the Northern Pacific for Helena St. Paul and the East The 9 00 P M train runs through to Rockford via Pendleton and Walla Walla, and to Union La Grande, Baker City connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East Pullman Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West bound trains arrive at 6 05 A M. and 6 40 P M.

St. Francis o Line

From Portland			From San Francisco		
Leave at 12 Midnight			Leave spec ial 10 A M		
Oregon	Sept.	8 20	State	Sept	3
State	Sept.	12	Columbia Sept.		11 23
Columbia	Sept.	16 28	Oregon Sept.		19 27

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria —Steamboats leave at 8 P M. every night except Sundays and daily at 7 A M. every day except Sundays for Vancouver Washington and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A M. for Oregon side O R & N boats leave Ash st dock. Steamer Telephone leaves foot Alder st.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A M except Sundays.

Dayton and Corvallis —Leave Portland at 7 A M Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning leave Dayton at 6 A M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays For Corvallis and way points at 6 A M Mondays and Thursdays. Returning leave Corvallis Tuesdays and Fridays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and North Pacific between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows Leave Tacoma at 7 00 A M leave Victoria at 6 A M

Snake River Points —The 8 30 P M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake River boat for Lewiston and Intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak Streets.
A L MAXWELL, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

And all points East, via

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.

Is the only line running

Passenger Trains,
Second Class Sleepers (free of charge),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c).

From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 7 45 A. M. and 10 P M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 6.05 P M.

Pacific Division—Trains leave Front and G Streets daily at 11 40 A. M. and 10 P M arrive at Tacoma at 7 10 P M and 6 10 A M., arrive Seattle 9 35 A M and 9 55 P M.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, elegant day coaches, finest palace dining cars between Portland Tacoma and Seattle direct. Daily service.

A. D. CHARLTON
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, 121 First st., cor. Washington st, Portland Oregon.

Depot, corner First and G Streets.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S STEAMERS

SHORT LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

FREIGHT AND FARES THE LOWEST.

Steamer Sailing Dates.

From Yaquina—Steamer Willamette Valley, Monday, Sept. 9 Tuesday Sept 17 Wednesday Sept. 25

From San Francisco—Steamer Willamette Valley Wednesday, Sept. 4 Friday, Sept. 13 Saturday, Sept 21 Sunday, Sept. 29

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

Trains connect with the O. & C. R. and River Boats at Corvallis and Albany

Remember the Oregon Pacific popular summer excursions to Yaquina. Low rate tickets are now on sale, good every Wednesday and Saturday, from Albany, Corvallis and Philomath.

Freight and Ticket Office, Salmon street wharf, Portland.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr., General F & P Agt.
34 Montgomery st San Francisco
C. C. HOGUE, Asst G F. & P A. O P R.
Corvallis, Or.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Via Southern Pacific Company's Line.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time between Portland and San Francisco 39 hours!
California Express Trains run Daily between

PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4 00 P M	San Francisco	7 45 A M
San Francisco

P. H. REDMOND'S DARING ACT.

Several Thousand Persons Witness the Aeronaut's Perilous Feat—A Thrilling Flight—The Balloon Takes a Long Trip Alone.

The first successful parachute jump ever witnessed in Oregon, was made by Professor P. H. Redmond, the daring young Philadelphia aeronaut yesterday afternoon in the presence of several thousand persons. The balloon was cut loose at 6:10 P. M; five minutes later the parachute was set adrift from the great bags, and twenty minutes after starting on his unenviable trip, Professor Redmond was back at his starting point.

As early as 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, people commenced assembling at the East Side landing of the Jefferson street ferry, where the ascension was to take place, and, by the time the balloon was cast loose, fully 3500 people surrounded the lot where the inflation took place. Considerable trouble was again experienced yesterday in filling the balloon with hot air, owing to the brisk breeze that was blowing at the time. At 5:30 o'clock the wind died down somewhat, and the work of inflation was commenced.

At 6:10 o'clock, the hot air bag being filled to its full capacity, Professor Redmond warned the small boys to stand clear, and, grasping the parachute which was made fast to the ring to which the trapeze is usually attached, gave the word to cut the balloon loose.

This was done, and in less time than it takes to tell it the aeronaut was being carried heavenward at a very rapid rate. One of Professor Redmond's assistants was caught in the ropes of the balloon as it was let loose, and came near taking a similar ride to Eddy Hall. Fortunately he disengaged himself from the ropes before the air ship was finally under way, and saved himself a very unpleasant experience.

Many who witnessed the ascension were willing to wager that the parachute jump would not be made. They thought Professor Redmond intended to stay with the balloon, and, on landing, give some excuse for not cutting himself loose. In this they were agreeably mistaken. The hot air bag after being released from its fastenings took a southeasterly course. At a hight of about 3000 feet the aeronaut pulled the cutting cord and left the air ship to continue its upward flight while he traveled in the opposite direction.

The sight was a very thrilling one. The parachute with its occupant descended several hundred feet with lightning like rapidity before its folds opened. After the folds were wide spread the parachute careened fearfully, and, at times, it looked as if it was about to turn inside out. The aeronaut was thrown, through the air first in one direction and then in another. It looked as though Professor Redmond's arms would either be pulled out of their sockets, or else he would have to relinquish his hold, which meant certain death. At the rate the parachute was descending it looked as though the aeronaut could not possibly escape without being maimed and probably killed. The daring piece of work was not destined to end in this manner, however.

In less than one minute after cutting adrift from the balloon, Professor Redmond landed on a picket fence in front of a dwelling about six blocks south of Clinton & McCoy's baseball grounds. Save a painfully bruised leg, hard, he escaped injury, and was, a few moments later, spinning towards the ferry landing in a buggy beside Mrs. M. A. Hacket, who was driving in the vicinity when the aeronaut landed. The balloon, relieved of its occupant's weight, shot into the air, ascending to a great hight. After being in the air about fifteen minutes, it slowly settled and landed about a mile south of City View Park.

Professor Redmond, who is a young man for the hazardous profession he is following, in conversation with an OREGONIAN reporter after the ascension, said that the only difficulty he experienced in descending was in keeping a hold on the parachute. He said at times it was almost impossible to maintain his hold. Most aeronauts who make parachute jumps have loops into which they insert their hands before descending, but Professor Redmond makes the daring jump without their aid.

The ascension and jump yesterday was a success in every sense of the word, and was greatly enjoyed by those who had never witnessed one before, as well as those who had.

DISCUSSING A SHOCKING QUESTION.

Some of the Boys Give Their Experience With the Subtle Electric Fluid.

A number of employes of the Willamette Falls Electric Company were yesterday discussing Mr. T. Holman's tussle with an electric light wire at Salem the other day, and giving bits of their experience, some of which were very interesting and amusing.

When asked if there was anything in the idea that a man working around electric light works became accustomed to being shocked and could stand more electricity than an outsider, one of the boys said:

"I suppose there is. The boys working around the machines are getting shocks all the time, and they don't seem to mind it. It is probable that their nerves become accustomed to it and get less sensitive to it. There is no need of getting shocked, but they grow careless, as a man does working at a buzz saw, and when they get too careless they get a reminder."

"Do any of the boys get a heavy shock such as it is supposed would kill one?"

"Not often; but once in a while one of them catches it good. One of them the other day took the current from a fifty-five incandescent light machine. It knocked him into a corner and made his hair lift his hat off, but he experienced no bad effects from it."

"One of the men in the Westinghouse works took the current from a 1500 light machine not long since," said another. "He was on the wire for six minutes and it laid him out unconscious for three hours, but he came out all right."

Some of the boys around the works played a stick trick upon the Chinaman who sweeps out a few days since. He knew enough about electricity to leave the wires alone, and when he was asked, politely, to take a wire in each hand and lift them from the floor, he declined. One of the boys, a bright youth, handed the Chinaman two pliers with which to handle the wires, when he at once seized them and found out that iron pliers were good conductors, and he could no let go of them or the wires. His knowledge was increased by his experience, but he was not a bit thankful.

OUT AT THE BIG BUILDING.

Work for the Coming Exposition—The Steady March of Busy Preparations.

There has been a great deal of work in the Exposition building during the past week and several exhibits of machinery are well advanced. A number of stands are complete ready for putting in the goods, and some of them are very handsome. The fitting up of the building will be very handsome, as every exhibitor seems determined to have his space looking well. The walls for long distances are covered with cloths of different colors, and huge signs handsomely painted are being put up in many places.

The forty-gallon cow has been covered with a shingled roof to prevent any water from getting into the milk.

The horticultural department is decorated with a profusion of flags of all nations, and a large piece of rustic work in the shape of a huge vase is being put up in the center. The display of plants will comprise many rare and beautiful ones, and this department, with the handsome painting and scenery, and the beautifully decorated platform for the music, will present a beautiful spectacle under the numerous electric lights.

The art gallery is being fitted up in elegant style for the reception of the large and splendid collection of paintings and statuary which it will contain. The walls are painted a maroon color and the windows hung with curtains of the same color, which will admirably set off the works of art in their gilt frames.

Applications for space still continue to come in, and although there is three times as much room as in the old pavilion there is not enough. Every foot of space that can be spared will be utilized. The fair promises to be a success, exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of the promoters.

Through Pullman vestibuled sleepers and dining cars; also latest improved tourist sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific railroad. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

FIRST REGIMENT IN CHURCH.

The Boys in Blue Turn Out in a Body to Listen to an Effective Discourse Eulogistic of Courage.

The First regiment O. N. G. yesterday evening attended divine service at the First Presbyterian church in a body. This event marks the opening of the "fall campaign" of active military service. The boys have had a vacation, during which they were excused from all military duty, but this week drills are resumed and the regiment again enters upon the duties of active military work. Colonel Beebe's order was generously complied with, as all of the companies turned out in full force.

It was a novel sight to see the regiment march into the sacred edifice, where some perhaps never enter unless ordered to do so on an occasion of this kind. The boys were in full uniform, with white gloves and side-arms. The object of the latter, unless for the purpose of discouraging his satanic majesty, is a matter of conjecture. Seats were accorded the boys in blue in the main auditorium directly in front of the pulpit.

When the services opened there was not a seat to be found in the building. Both the main auditorium and the gallery were crowded, while quite a number, unable to gain an entrance, had to content themselves with standing room in the halls.

The church was appropriately decorated with flags, flowers and evergreens. The pulpit was covered with the stars and stripes, while a large flag gracefully hung on either side of the organ. Choice potted plants and bouquets of cut flowers in large vases were placed about the rostrum, and a neatly arranged bower of evergreens half screened the choir in their corner.

Rev. A. J. Brown, the pastor of the church and the chaplain of the regiment, was attired in his regimental clerical uniform, and everything had a decidedly military appearance.

Services were opened with singing and prayer. A solo rendered in an excellent manner, by Professor Wereschal, was one of the features of the musical programme.

Rev. Brown took his text from II Samuel x:12: "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God; and the Lord do that which seemeth Him good," and preached a most forcible and effective sermon. Courage, he continued, was the first requisite of a soldier.

The discourse was appropriate to the occasion and must have an encouraging effect on the patriotic boys who have volunteered their services for the protection of their state and their country.

JOE HOLLADAY REARRESTED.

He Is Held Under $1000 Cash Bail for Being a Fugitive From Justice.

On arising from his luxurious couch yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Lounsbury, who had spent the previous day in a vain search for Joseph Holladay, his escaped prisoner, learned for the first time where the fugitive was.

He read the account of Joseph's movements in THE OREGONIAN and lost no time in reaching Vancouver, Holladay's place of retreat. On arriving there he awakened to the fact that his ex-prisoner held the winning hand for the time being, at least, and telegraphed to his superior in this city, Sheriff Kelly, for instructions.

Whether he received any or not is not known, but it is supposed he did, for he finally, with the aid of his friend, Andrew Jackson Moses, placed Holladay under arrest on a charge of being a fugitive from justice, and took him before a local justice of the peace. Moses made one of his characteristic speeches to the court in which he elaborated upon the seriousness of Holladay's "offense against the peace and dignity of the city, and contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided." He insisted that the prisoner should be held under $10,000 bail. The outcome was that Joe furnished $1000 cash bail for his appearance to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. This move is to enable Sheriff Kelly to get a requisition from Salem for Holladay's removal to this city. It is thought that by this time the papers will arrive from the capital.

It is said that Holladay intimated to a friend, after being placed under arrest, that he would give the officers considerable trouble yet before he would be landed in this city. It is taken from this remark that Joe intends to forfeit his bail and make for British Columbia. If the officers let him reach Victoria they will have a great deal of trouble in getting him back to Oregon. It is thought that Holladay's mind, which has never been any too strong, is overbalanced by the last move taken in the matter of handling the estate, and some fear that if he sees all avenues closed of escaping being punished for contempt of court he may attempt self-destruction. It is hardly likely that he will attempt to do away with himself, as he values his life too dearly.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

Portland's Paint Factory—Its Small Beginning and the Output To-day—Reorganization of the Company.

The Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Company has been reorganized with the following officers: President, Charles A. Malarkey; vice president, and general manager, William L. Lindhard; secretary and treasurer, F. S. Webster; directors, Charles A. Malarkey, W. L. Lindhard, F. S. Webster, F. K. Arnold and W. B. Ayer.

With the acquisition of Mr. Webster to the co-partnership the company have unlimited capital at their disposal and the improvements contemplated will increase the capacity of the factory to a considerable extent.

A complete description of the extensive works of this company will be found in that portion of the present issue devoted to the manufacturing interests of this city.

DRESSY SEALSKINS.

The Sealskin Is the Cheapest Garment That Can Be Worn.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the sealskin is not only the most dressy and expensive article in the market, but it is at the same time the cheapest. This is easily explained by its one distinctive feature—its wearing qualities. A good sealskin with careful handling will wear at least ten years and will be as dressy after this long service as when first taken out of the furrier's shop. It is learned from Mr. E. R. Beblow, one of the leading furriers on the coast, with headquarters at No. 29 Washington street, in this city, that there are more sealskins worn in Portland in proportion to population than in any city, located as this is, in a comparatively warm climate, in the United States. This gentleman has the finest display of seal cloaks, muffs, caps, as well as otter, beaver and mink, together with robes of all descriptions ever opened in Portland and he cordially invites the inspection, by the ladies of this city, of his really elegant display. The mere announcement that any garment comes from E. R. Beblow's is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence.

A YOUNG BUT PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.

Some four months ago Mr. Howard M. Peirce, who for quite a number of years past has been in the employ of Shaver & Walker, started in business on his own account, dealing in stenographers' and office supplies, and representing the well-known houses of A. B. Dick & Co. and Rockwell & Rupel, of Chicago. He has just added to his list the famous Smith-Premier type-writer, which, judging from the throng that daily inspects it, is destined to entirely supercede all other type-writers. Mr. Peirce now has his men all through Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia, and by giving all patrons courteous and gentlemanly attention has built up the largest trade of any firm in this line on the Northwest coast.

Oregon Short Line.

Eighty-five hours Portland to Chicago, 21 hours quicker than any other line. Equipment first-class in every respect. Union ticket office 81 First street, corner Oak. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad, the vestibuled sleeper and dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

Coughs, colds and sore throat cured by Kidd's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Fun on the Bristol" at the Muse—Theater This Week—The New Park Being Renovated and Painted.

The New Park will be closed this week for the purpose of being refitted and painted for the fall season which commences a week from to-day with Russell's "City Directory" on the boards to be followed by "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

To-day a large force of painters and decorators will be put to work on the interior of the New Park, and by the time they finish their labor the theater will present a very fresh and tasty appearance.

Mr. Howe has a long list of good companies booked for this house, to appear this fall and the coming winter.

"FUN ON THE BRISTOL."

The Essie Tittel Dramatic Company closed their very successful engagement of eleven weeks to a packed house at Cordray's Muse-Theater last night.

To-night Laurence & Conners's Musical Comedy Company, with the latter in his favorite role of Widow O'Brien, will open in "Fun on the Bristol." Following is the cast:

Widow O'Brien	Henry Conners
Dora McAllister	Annie Whitney
Nora O'Brien	Fannie Yantis
Capt. Cranberry	Frank Cubbert
Tenant Cranberry	John J. Williams
Count Monaggio	Frank Valesa
Richard Sparks	Edward Lawrence
Jerry Thompson	Billy Courright
Bella Thompson	Minnie Basquelle
Hawkshaw	Gilbert Girard

An exchange of a recent date has this to say of the above company:

The opera house was well filled last evening to witness the presentation of "Widow O'Brien" by the Lawrence & Conners Musical Comedy company. When we say it is one of the best productions, we only repeat what every one says. As stated some time since, the *Tyranena* proposes to honestly criticise, all troupes irrespective of any patronage they may bestow upon the office. The company presented the play equal to Sheridan's presentation two years ago. Harry Conners as Widow O'Brien is the equal of Sheridan. Billy Courtright as the steward has never been equaled and people laugh at him because they can't help it. He is without doubt one of the best negro impersonators and comedians in his line on the stage. The other members of the company, and particularly the ladies, sustained their characters to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The play was well presented and kept the audience in a roar of laughter from the rise to the fall of the curtain. We have no hesitancy in saying that the company is the equal of any that has appeared in this city.

"PORTLAND'S SYLVAN GEM."

Various Important Improvements Made Recently at the City Park.

There have been some extensive improvements made in the city park lately, which add greatly to the beauty of the place. The circular knoll on which the keeper's cottage stands has all been dug up, the brush thinned out, and the banks along the drives handsomely sloped, and all is ready for seeding to grass. A driveway has been laid out, which will afford some beautiful views of the city, and a winding footpath has been laid out, at suitable points along which rustic seats will be placed.

The flower garden is looking fine, and considering the scarcity of water, the flowers are magnificent, but many of them are now beginning to wither.

The big seal seems quite happy since it has a companion. The little fellow likes to crawl around on the platform and bask in the sun, and some bad boys throw stones at it. If Park Keeper Myers catches them they will go to jail, sure, as they certainly should.

The bear is very comfortable in the new bear pit, and enjoys having room to walk around. The pit is very substantially built, and will last as long as the park. It needs a neat iron railing around it, which will probably be provided soon. The park committee are well provided with the pit, and think a similar one should be provided for the cougars. Councilman Gerdes is said to favor this, as he is a great admirer of the animals, and enjoys seeing the children crowd around the seal pond, bear pit and deer park.

The excavation for the Johnson creek sewer is dug up B street from the Cornell road to the gate of the park, and a pile of bricks lines the north side of the street, barely leaving room for the passage of vehicles. Persons driving out to the park will find it best to go to the south entrance for a few days.

PEARS' SOAP is the most elegant toilet adjunct

FULL WEIGHT PURE

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
New York. Chicago. San Francisco

Imperial

VIEW SERIES!

N. W. Cor. Third and Morrison.

MT. HOOD MT. SHASTA AND COLUMBIA RIVER SCENERY.

THE MOST ARTISTIC PORTRAITS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORDRAY'S MUSEE AND THEATRE THIRD AND YAMHILL

A Short Season of Mirth and Music!
Portland's Great Amusement Resort!
Week Commencing Monday, September 16,
Laurence & Conner's Musical Comedy Co.
In their Sizzling Comedy entitled
FUN ON THE BRISTOL.
Sparkling with Light Opera Selections.
HARRY CONNERS as Widow O'Brien.
WM. COURTWRIGHT as Old Flexy Flewy.
New and Strange Wonders in the
MUSEE.
Blood-Curdling Vaudeville Scenes, Specialties, Laughing, etc.
EVERY SATURDAY CHILDREN'S DAY.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.
Admission—To Musee, 10c. Seats in Theater 10c, 25c and 35c, according to location. Box seats—Matinee, 25c; evening, 50c. Seats reserved six days in advance without extra charge at box office and Wiley B. Allen's music store, 211 First st., telephone 680.
Doors open daily at 7 P. M. Musee performances commences at 7:30. Theater performances at 8:30.

CORT'S STANDARD THEATER
Monday, Sept. 16, 1889.
12 NEW STARS 12
Pilcher and Errol, 3 Stanley Sisters 3
Lambert and Bostrom, Annie Hamilton,
The Tremonts, Millie Havenau, May Cameron,
and many others.
BIG SHOW!

CLINTON'S THEATER ROYAL
EVERYTHING NEW!
Great Success of
THE LIDA CARINER COMBINATION.
Don't Fail to See Us Minuet!

NEVER LOSES STRENGTH.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ALWAYS FRESH, PURE AND WHOLESOME

It has been found by both practical and chemical tests that most of the baking powders, although they may possess a considerable amount of strength when first made, lose their leavening power, and become worthless, when a few weeks old. As is well known the leavening gas of a baking powder is produced by the action of an acid upon an alkali, and this action is brought about through the influence of moisture. When, therefore, through imperfect processes of manufacture, the water, which is always present in the ingredients from which they are compounded, is permitted to remain in the finished baking powders, it causes the action of their elements to set in at once, so that when the baking powders come to be used they are found to have largely lost their strength.

As the housekeeper has no means of knowing, when buying baking powder from the shelf of the grocer, how long it has been made and its consequent strength, the tests made by the Government chemists, showing the difference in strength between the same brands when fresh and when old, are important. From three to eight per cent. of water was found in all the fresh samples except "Royal." To this fact, together with their imperfect combination, is to be attributed the loss of strength shown in all other brands.

Old baking powders gathered up from dealers in the East, where they have been found unsalable, have recently been shipped in large quantities to the Pacific Coast. These goods, from age and the moisture in their ingredients, have lost a large part of their leavening gas. The grocers make a large profit upon them, but they are not economical or satisfactory to use because of their deficient strength.

The Royal Baking Powder is of the very highest leavening power, and always uniform in its work. It will also retain its full strength for any length of time in all climates and under all conditions of atmosphere, and will be found, whenever used, to possess the full leavening power it contained when first made.

SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
FRENCH GOODS.
—TO-MORROW—
J. SELLING & CO.
FIRST AND TAYLOR STS.

THE CHOPPER AND LATTER
Cor. 2d & Morrison Sts.

Is that the straight tip for to-day's races? Take a pointer from me and go to
KOEN'S
Before you go to the races if you want to be a winner.

NEW GOODS
—AND—
NEWS.

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A Great Sale of Silks All This Week, Commencing
Wonderful Bargains in Every Grade and Style.
We have made a very large special purchase of Silks for spot cash, and secured a grand line of Standard All-Silk Goods that we can warrant in every way, both for wear and appearance. We bought them away below value, and offer, in addition, every line in our complete department at
WHOLESALE PRICES
READ CAREFULLY.
40 styles new Pure Silk Fancy Surahs, in plaids, satin striped, etc., cheap at $1.25 to $1.50 per yard, this sale for 75c per yard.
BLACK SILKS—Warranted for wear and very best of makes.
Our Standard $1 grade, 80c per yard.
Our Standard $1.25 grade, 90c per yard.
Our Standard $1.60 grade, $1.10 per yard.
Our Standard $1.75 grade, $1.20 per yard.
Our Standard $2 grade, $1.35 per yard.
Our Extra Super Satin Velvet Finish $2.50 grade for $1.85 per yard this sale.
BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE—pure silk and guaranteed, $1.25 for 90c, $1.50 grade for $1.25, $2 grade for $1.35.
Black Surah Silks—Pure silk, warranted every way, 45c, 65c, 75c, and $1.15 per yard. See the qualities offered for these prices.
Black Satin Rhadames—Pure silk, guaranteed for wear, 75c, 85c, $1.20, $1.30 and $1.45. These represent standard grades at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.25 per yard.
Colored Failles—An elegant quality pure silk, worth $2 per yard, for $1.35 per yard.
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Colored Surah Silks—A fine grade, all silk, 25 inches wide, cheap at $1 per yard, for 95c for this sale only.
Other grades, this sale, at 60c and 45c per yard.
Every roll of a line of any grade also cut in price for this great sale.
See displays in windows and center tables.
Fancy Drapery Silks in great variety just received.
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Of Silk Sealette Plush Garments.
Ladies who contemplate purchasing a stylish outer garment should fail to visit our mammoth Cloak Department to-day and this week, for we will at a small percentage of regular prices a special cash purchase of fine Jackets and Wraps, obtained by our Mr. E. Meyer at an enormous discount who has just returned from New York, from manufacturer's cost, and place on sale to-day a proportionate reduction from actual valuation.
Silk Sealette Plush Jackets
Ladies' Close Fitting Sealette Plush Jacket, satin lined and finished with handsome ornament on front, worth $22.50, will be offered at $15.00.
Ladies' Sealette Jackets, close fitting, sealette ornaments, lap back, $30, will be offered at $25 each.
Ladies' Sealette Jackets, real London dyed, satin lined, finished with sealskin ornaments, worth $20, will be offered at $16.50 each.
Ladies' long and close-fitting Sealette Jackets, satin lined, worth $25, will be offered at $20 each.
Ladies' long and close-fitting Sealette Jackets, worth $30, will be offered at $25 each.
Ladies' long and close-fitting Sealette Jackets, worth $35, will be offered at $30 each.
No doubt we will have a great rush on the above goods, as they will be cheap for it, and we would therefore suggest an early call to all purchasers and lookers at
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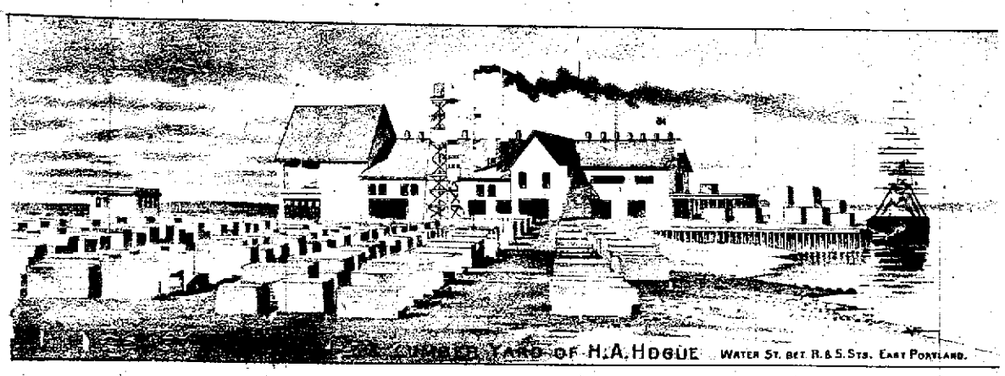

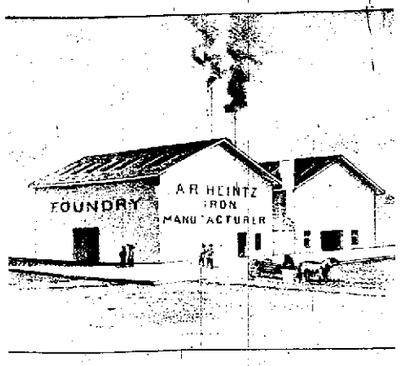

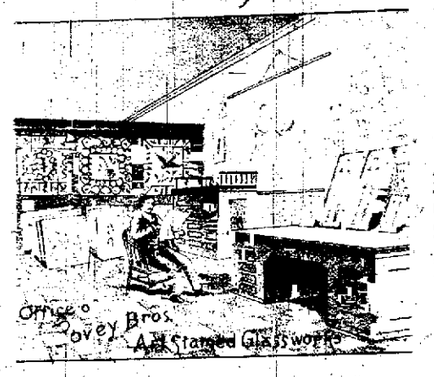

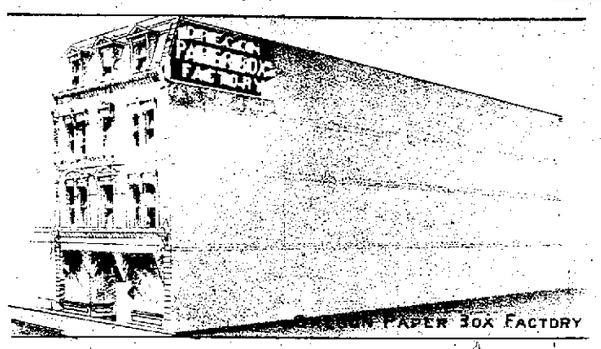

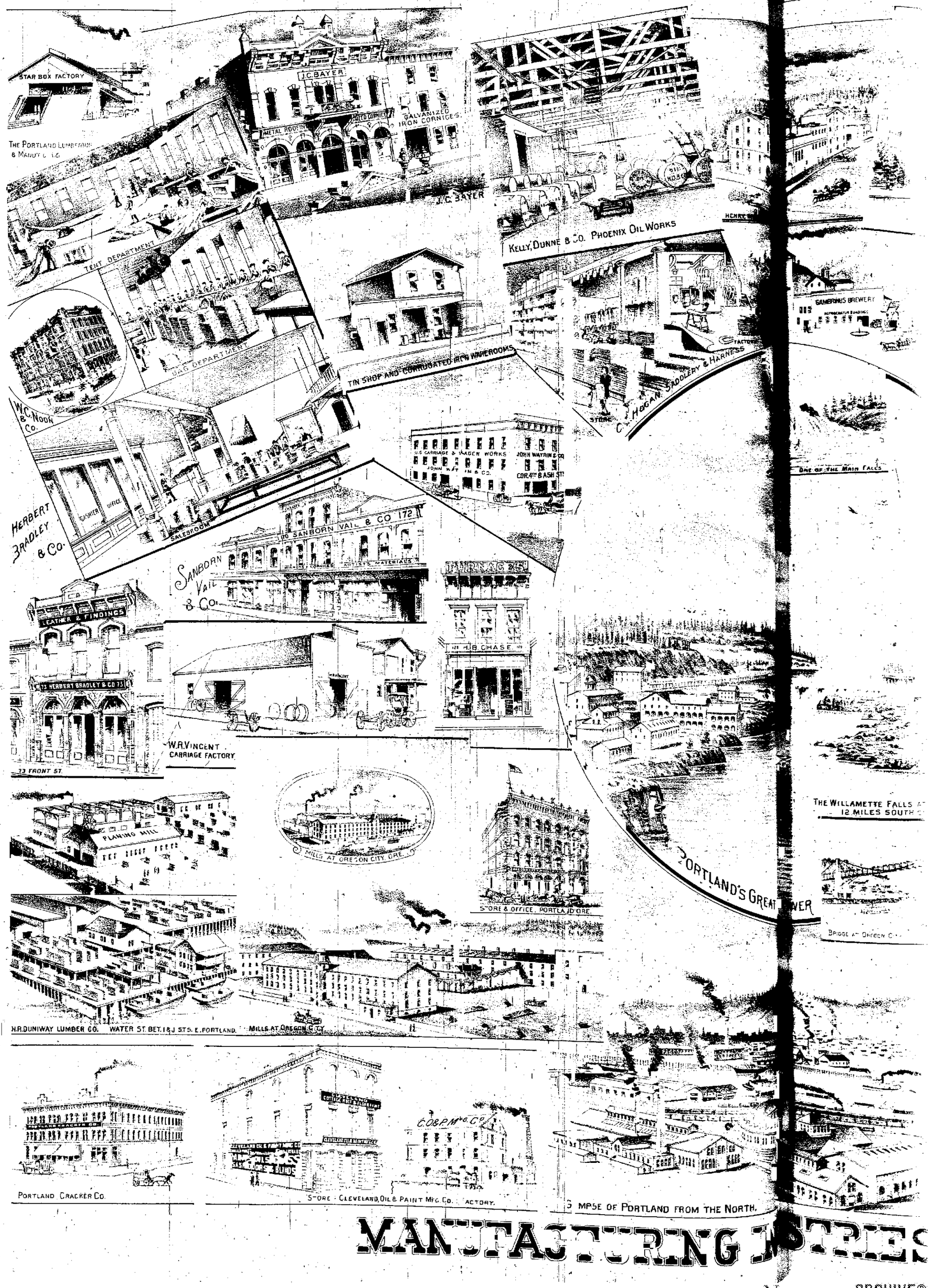

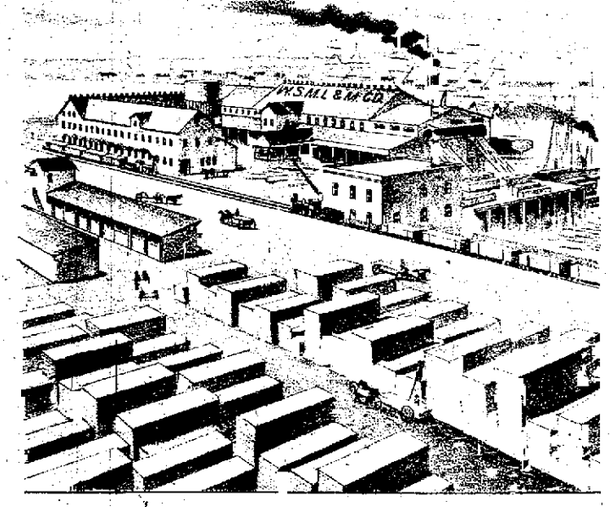

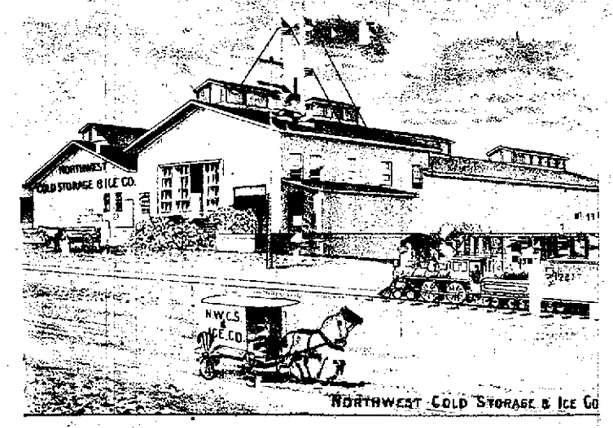

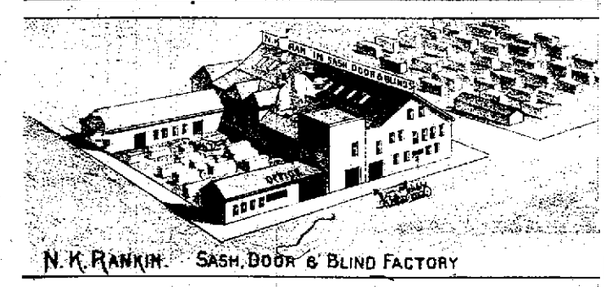

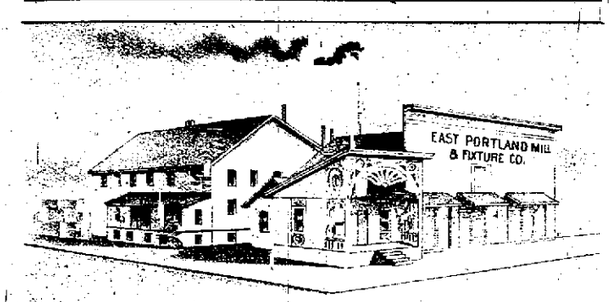

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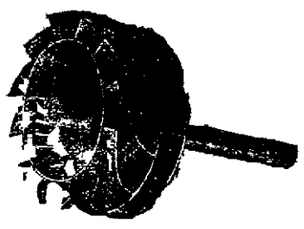

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HONOR AMONG THIEVES.

A Rogue Steals the Funds Gathered for Sweet Charity's Sake.

The Robber Finding Out the Purposes for Which His Booty Was Intended Adds Coin of His Own and Returns the Purse

A few years ago, at the approach of Christmas season the managers of that excellent institution of charity the day nursery gave a fair to replenish their treasury, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. The fair was very successful, and at its close the treasurer, the wife of a wealthy Philadelphian and a lady whose family is extremely well known in Pittsburg society, folded up some $250 in bills the profits of the fair and putting them in the pocket of her dress started for home. The bills were wrapped in a piece of note paper on which was written this or something to the same effect: Proceeds of fair given for the day nursery and the treasurer's name and address.

It was a disagreeable day and as she had sent her own carriage home early in the afternoon Mrs. Blank as we may call her boarded a street car. She had a dim remembrance afterwards that soon after she sat down a well dressed gentlemanly man entered the car and took a seat beside her. Immersed in pleasant thoughts engendered by the success of the fair and planning for the approaching Christmas festivities Mrs. Blank did not pay very close attention to her fellow passengers. The got out within fifty yards of her house and walked directly to the door. As soon as the door was opened she went to her room. It was nearly time for dinner and she changed her walking dress for another hurriedly.

It was not until she was seated at the dinner table that it occurred to her that she had not seen the package of money since she left the nursery. She thought made her uneasy and she sent for her maid at once and told her to go up stairs and take the package from her dress pocket. The girl was gone a few minutes and then returned to say that she could find no such package in any of madam's pockets.

Mrs. Blank said: "All right," though in her mind she knew it was not all right and nothing about the package to her husband and after dinner went to her room without a second's delay. She went through every pocket in her dress and sealskin coat but not a trace of the money did she find.

The $250 had departed.

Next day, as far as she could Mrs. Blank continued the search for the missing money. At the day nursery it had not been seen after one of the managers had handed it to Mrs. Blank. Of course it was out of the question to expect that the money would remain more than a minute or two on the pavement of the street she had traversed on the way to the car, even if it had been certain that she had dropped it there. It was useless to look for it in the streets. So Mrs. Blank went home, and as a last resort wrote a brief letter stating her loss to the street car company in whose vehicle she had traveled.

Then she resigned herself to the loss of $250. She would say nothing about it to any one and take it out of her Christmas allowance as soon as her husband gave her the usual check.

Another day passed. The secretary of the street car company wrote to say that no such package of money had been found by the employes of the road. This reply was all that Mrs. Blank expected her letter to evoke. She was not disappointed. She simply resolved to ask her husband for the Christmas check that very night.

As she was dressing for dinner that night her maid came to the door and announced that a gentleman who declined to give his name had called and wished to see her.

"That's ridiculous, Mary. Show the gentleman into the library and ask him to send up his card."

Mary went down stairs again and presently returned only to report that the gentleman wished to see Mrs. Blank on very important business but declined to enter the library or to send up his name. He said he knew Mrs. Blank wished to see him, and that if she would see him for two minutes in the hall he would tell her his business.

Mrs. Blank did not care about seeing the rather mysterious visitor, but his persistence had aroused her curiosity somewhat. She hastened her toilet and a few minutes later descended the stairs.

Standing in an easy attitude near the door she saw a man who's face was entirely strange to her. As she advanced toward him he bowed slightly and in a deferential peasant voice, that had a cultivated accent, "I am sorry to disturb you madam, but I know that you will not regret that I have called when I disclose my mission."

Mrs. Blank bowed.

"I think," he continued, "you lost a sum of money a few days ago. I am right I see. Perhaps you do not remember that I sat next to you in the car which took you home that day. You certainly do not know that I took the package from your pocket. But I did. Here it is," and he took out the identical roll of bills in their wrapper of note paper. Mrs. Blank, as he offered the package, took it. She gasped and looked at the gentlemanly thief as he proceeded. When I discovered that I had robbed so excellent an institution as the day nursery my first thought was to return the money to you. I assure you that was my first thought. But I belong to a club of gentlemen whose wishes in the matter I was bound to consult before acting. As soon as I could I laid the matter before the club and my friends who are in the same business as I am—wherein we well to do of their superfluous riches—voted unanimously to return the money and deputed me to carry it to you. Further than this the club to which I have the honor to belong, have such a high esteem of the day nursery as a truly charitable institution that it voted from its funds the sum of $50 which you will discover when you count the money.

Before Mrs. Blank could say a word her visitor had opened the door and partially raising his hat bowing at the same time, said: "Good night."

Mrs. Blank went into the dining room where dinner had just been served and at once told her husband the story of the loss and recovery of the money. When she had finished her narrative he said: "You will find that the $50 bill your friends donated is a counterfeit. I am willing to bet."

But on examination the bill was found to be good as $500 in legal money went into the treasury of the day nursery.

The whole story is true to the last word.

A Boom in Jerusalem.

Brooklyn Standard.

Jerusalem has recently taken unto itself a new life. In the words of the Western worlding, the ancient city is enjoying a boom. Travelers say that since the harsh law made by the Turks forbidding a Jew to remain longer than three weeks at one time in the Holy City has been suspended the brown in large numbers are flocking to the Mecca of the chosen people and find that there is more prospect now of the Jews being the dominant race in the old capital than there has been since the dispersion. Most of the streets of the city are well paved and the sanitary condition has been improved. The value of property has advanced and the new movement will no doubt be accelerated if the proposed railroad is completed which is to run from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The city has a police force and every morning the populace are awakened by the jingle call of the Turkish band. In time house built on the very walls of the city to allow of fifteen people who are known as the American have found a pleasant resting place. The people have come from different parts of the United States and are waiting the fulfillment of the promise that God will regenerate the world—beginning at Jerusalem. Another reminder of home to all of our countrymen who visit the Holy City is the American flag which floats from the roof of the consular building on the top of Mount Zion.

The Hop Crop

Farmer and Dealer

Indications are that the yield will be fully as great as last year and may exceed it. The California hops are of particularly fine quality. There are about 1,400 acres of growing hops in California and they ought to produce about 3,000 bales. Oregon has about 2,500 acres and will have about 20,000 bales. Washington has about 3,000 and will market about 11,000 bales. Taking all these figures the crop of the coast will be 36,000 bales. Last year the actual product was 90,085 bales Oregon having 18,600 and Washington 38,000 respectively. The total for the coast was 17,000,000 pounds. There are no old hops on hand, all having been bought up and shipped East. Prices for new crop range from 12 to 15 cents. The best California hops are in the Sacramento valley.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

A Few Dairy Matters

A writer in the *American Farmer* says: Why are dairymen so afraid of hiring help? They are not at all like manufacturers in this respect. The manufacturer is anxious to have help if he can only find safe for the product of their help. He makes his profit on the labor of others men. The dairy farmer nearly always forgets that he is a manufacturer too. That his farm and buildings are his plant he considers his machinery and his help the team whereby all this turned into a product. He had rather hire ten acres of land and thus increase his primary capital than make what he has more productive by keeping more cows and having more help. He is lighting a bedrock principle of business and so keeps under the narrow all his life.

One of the serious drawbacks to the making of profit in dairying is the small number of cows the farmers usually keep to the number of acres of land employed for their support. The cost of running a creamery or cheese factory depends in a great measure upon the density of the cow population within the working area of the establishment. The nearer the number of cows the greater the cost per cow and the less profit to the farmer. On the farm itself the cost of subsisting the herd and the cost of hired help decline per cow as the herd grows larger.

For the past four years I have made a practice of feeding skimmed milk to heifer until a year or more old. I have one now that has had it daily for twelve months. Has it been only her extra feed besides hay since 3 months old. Whether sweet or sour it is eaten with as keen a relish as though just from the cow. A heifer two years old in March was fed in the same way, she came in when a year old and averaged a pound of butter a day after the calf was weaned. April 1 until December and 5 pounds a week through the winter and give two quarts of milk a day up to the time of calving. The other heifer now 2 years old has every indication that she will develop into a good buttermaker. These heifers retain their appetite for skimmed milk after they come into the dairy themselves and the question whether skimmed milk might not be fed to cows to advantage is an open one.

Fruit on Hogs

The Oroville *Register* says: Unlimited number of hogs can be kept upon every small farm in the country. To make the business profitable however owners should breed up to good stock. The long legged large boned slab sided flat backed hogs that roam the road will not do. The farmer wants fine small boned animal. He wants a thin coated, readily fattened animal that will mature early. It costs no more to keep a good breed of pig than it does a poor breed. We doubt if it costs half as much. The better breed matures more meat, fattens more readily, and is ready to kill at a younger age than the ordinary hog. The rapidity of increase in hogs, makes them the most profitable animals kept on a farm. Where men have orchard the pork made from the refuse fruit is sweeter and better than the best corn fed hog. There is no reason why California bacon could not take the place of all other. The offal, the sour and the fruit of this state make a finer sweeter and more profitable meat than corn of the Mississippi valley. Farmer should pay more attention to hogs, for they can make more ready money out of them than in most anything else that can be raised upon the farm.

Care of the Hogs

The Gentleman

It is thought by many farmers that pigs need no care. Let them eke out an existence in the midst of filth and if they die it is luck, if they live so much the better. Common sense teaches farmers who possess that valuable article better ideas than these. Here is what the *Orange Judd Farmer* says on the subject:

With the coming of cold nights or cold rains would it not be expedient in the swine department of most farms. It is now in order to caution the breeder about checking cough among the pigs. Some strong wood ashes mixed with their drink or swill will as a rule check the cold at once, but lye in the proportion of a pint to three gallons of water or swill is probably better still. Ordinary soft soap—such as every family usually has, is a good substitute for the above. Common sense suggests that a cold if not stopped will result in lung fever or one of the other febrile complaints.

Of course prevention of disease is the best to be desired. A sheltered sleeping place after frost sets in is one good sanitary point. But unless the sleeping apartments are provided to prevent more than five or six large hogs or double that number of shoats from piling up together the shelter does not accomplish much except in warding off dews and frost. A variety of green food—one of the old corn (as well as the new) along with a bran and oats slop once a day is desirable. Plenty of roots and always access to good clean water, is the system in one. Other than grass or other pasturage in addition to grain hogs and in fact most fattening stock in autumn. As a rule however care should be exercised on frosty morning to prevent the stock young pigs and sheep especially from going into the pasture before the frost is off the grass. Cold dews or frosts is the cause of much of the diarrhea among pigs. Location of exercises and consultation with a few books will give the farmer and pork grower other rules of value to be observed. Diligent care the watchword.

Pasturage

It is important that this be properly chosen especially for growing colts says the *American Agriculturist*. If this is on very much hilly or watery the grass will be too rank for the growth of fine strong bones and firm enduring muscle. Colts grown upon such will be pretty sure to be wanting in spirit clean of movement and deficient in wind. Much of the trouble when it comes to put to a more rapid fast pace which can only be done by repeated applications of the whip they are to painfully sweet to take this lesson to heart. The best pasture ground for colts is such as is well drained or naturally rather dry and in it abounds with sweet nutritious herbage in character these are not of jejune table but mall stones are for the colt in running about are liable to strike on them to the injury of their hoofs while they avoid the larger one and rake in their excrement. The grasses on such lands are sweet and tender highly relished by the colts and very fine mixed. Growing up on such especially if limited to it the feet and legs and the bones of the whole body become extra strong more like ivory than common bone grown on quite succulent grass are. For cattle the pasture should not be so select in quality for they will do well on wet meadows when the water is generally a little below the surface of the soil only occasionally overflowing for a few hours, and then drying off well.

The Work of Irrigation

Irrigation is carried out on an extensive scale in Wyoming territory. Something like 500,000 acres of land have recently been reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation by means of ordinary ditches, and official report estimates that not less than 1,000,000 acres more can be reclaimed in the same way. It is also shown that not less than 1,000,000 acres in addition can be redeemed by extraordinary means, that is by a system of storage. This would give Wyoming about 1,500,000 acres that might be devoted to agriculture aside from the much larger body of grazing land. There is no more important subject than this that interests the Western farmer, not only Wyoming, but Oregon, Washington, Idaho and in fact the farming area of the entire Northwest could be largely increased by practical irrigation. Wherever this experiment has been tried it has proved of incomparable benefit. The United States government will soon take hold of the matter in earnest and this section of the country will thereby receive lasting benefit.

Future of Wheat Growing

Observer who do not observe assert that the culture of wheat in the United States has passed its climax that it will steadily decrease in the next few years and that as a profitable occupation it no longer leads, says the *Miners' World*. Let us see. This country has now about 60,000,000 inhabitants. The wheat consumed by them averages about 350,000,000 bushels annually. We raise a surplus of from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels a year on our present acreage. Taking the latter figure as a basis for calculation and allowing our population to increase 2½ per cent a year by natural increase and population how long will it be before we will need every bushel of our now exported surplus to feed our own people? The increase in population will be about 1,500,000 annually calling for about 7,500,000 bushels of wheat more each year to feed the new consumers. Even if the increase failed for only 6,000,000 bushels more each year, we will have overtaken our 100,000,000 bushel surplus in twenty years. In other words in 1909 the United States sown, only the present acreage to wheat will have no surplus for Great Britain or any other country. It is easy to understand that as the demand outgrows the supply relatively as the consumption gradually overtakes production which growing may yet become a far more profitable industry than it is now or than it ever has been. European economic writers foresee the inevitable expansion of the home consumption demand in the United States and they appreciate the situation so well and so thoroughly that they openly advocate the development of India as any other wheat growing country that promises to grow enough wheat to supply Europe's needs when the American supply shall be needed for the American demand. Meanwhile wheat growing in America remains a great industry that shows no signs of decline and promises great things for the future.

America's Great Rival

New Orleans Deal Cotton Item

With a few years comparatively India and the great Asiatic islands south of that country have sprung into a formidable rivalry of the United States in three of our great national staples—cotton, wheat and tobacco. The increase in cotton production has not been very serious during the past eight or ten years owing to various reasons, chief among which is climatic and partly on account of deficient railway facilities from the exporting ports to the interior. But the progress in wheat raising seems to go on in a steady geometrical ratio so that the farmers of India, Spain and the United States must well feel affirmed at the effect the new competitor will have on prices. Fortunately for both cotton planters and wheat raisers cheapness of cost stimulates consumption in both these great staples so that by the time a certain point is reached millions of the poorer classes of Hungary, Bohemia, Italy and some of the more populous countries of Asia acquire the habit of wearing cotton shirts and eating bread made of wheat flour in both of which they were, at one time strangers in the by gone years of higher prices. And the habit once formed it is not easy to shake it off and return to cheaper and inferior substitutes. While depression in the markets on account of excess of production of both cotton and wheat tends to spread their use it takes a very sharp reaction to check it. Without any marked increase in the population of the world therefore there may pass within the next two decades an increase of fully 100 per cent in the consumption of cotton and a greater rise than of wheat breadth. There is no doubt as the race continues there will be a steady demand on 1,000,000 bales a year of American cotton for before we shall be able to spare so much from domestic consumption.

Improving Land.

The *American Farmer* says: Nature is always slow. Only man is in a hurry. Whoever talks about improving land in the natural way talks nonsense. It took nature some thousands of years more or less to produce the virgin soil that the people of the country have been exhausting. When this Western farmer has not only Wyoming, but Oregon, Washington, Idaho and in fact the farming area of the entire Northwest could be largely increased by practical irrigation. Wherever this experiment has been tried it has proved of incomparable benefit. The United States government will soon take hold of the matter in earnest and this section of the country will thereby receive lasting benefit.

Future of Wheat Growing

Observer who do not observe assert that the culture of wheat in the United States has passed its climax that it will steadily decrease in the next few years and that as a profitable occupation it no longer leads, says the *Miners' World*. Let us see. This country has now about 60,000,000 inhabitants. The wheat consumed by them averages about 350,000,000 bushels annually. We raise a surplus of from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels a year on our present acreage. Taking the latter figure as a basis for calculation and allowing our population to increase 2½ per cent a year by natural increase and population how long will it be before we will need every bushel of our now exported surplus to feed our own people? The increase in population will be about 1,500,000 annually calling for about 7,500,000 bushels of wheat more each year to feed the new consumers. Even if the increase failed for only 6,000,000 bushels more each year, we will

Hop in this for Lumber

Farmer and Dealer

One Eastern friends would open their eyes if they should see some of our lumber regions. For instance we can show them pieces of lumber made up of boards over 100 feet long and over six feet wide and without a single knot in any of them. This length and width of timber are common cuts from the gigantic fir trees of the Puget sound forests and these trees grow to the remarkable height of 250 feet. The forests are so vast that the enormous amount of 600,000,000 feet of lumber has been sawed out of the mills every year during the past ten years and the space made by these inroads seems no more than garden patches.

The shore line of Puget sound is over 1800 miles long, is one vast unbroken forest of these enormous trees extending miles and miles into the interior.

According to carefully made official estimates the amount of standing timber is more than 400,000,000,000 feet and will last more than a thousand years to come even at the tremendous rate at which the timber is now being felled and ripped. Over 30,000,000 acres of Washington territory are covered by the timber that is an area equal to the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut. The Puget sound lumber is mostly marketed in South America, China, Australia and the Pacific ocean islands. When we consider that the fir timbers are excellent for wagon axles and wagon poles etc. being better than Eastern hickory we can begin to understand the great value of this timber in the future.—*Farmer and Dealer*.

Mamma Leroy on Cigarettes.

Albany Express.

"My child," said old Lord Fauntleroy to little Lord Fauntleroy as the latter dragged himself in looking very pale and weak, and what "it grieves me deeply that you have formed the pernicious habit of smoking cigarettes."

"I haven't, grandpa truly I haven't."

"Then why do you carry them in your pocket?" asked the aged man, as he inserted two fingers in one pocket of his little lordship's trousers and drew forth a whole package.

"Oh grandpa! I never knew they were there! That bad little Jimmie Jones must have put them in my pocket to disgrace me."

"Yes! Then how is it that your lips and fingers are stained brown?"

"I've been eating licorice grandpa."

"Indeed! Then how comes it that your breath smells of tobacco?"

"That bad little Jimmie Jones blew a whole lot of smoke in my face to make me sick."

"You don't tell me? Then how do you explain the fact that I saw you down around the corner just a little while ago with a cigarette in your mouth?"

"Oh that was because I wanted to show that bad little Jimmy Jones how nasty it looks to see little boys with cigarettes in their mouths. I have been trying to reform Jimmie but he won't let me. He hates me because I got a merit card in Sunday school and he didn't."

"My angel child I am glad that I was mistaken when I thought that you had formed a filthy pernicious habit. Don't have anything more to do with that wicked Jones boy. He will contaminate you."

He Ironed Wrinkles.

London Daily Telegraph.

Ladies of what our friends the French call a certain age will no doubt be glad to hear that at the Dynamodermic Institute of Paris the delicate wrinkles on their fair faces can be removed by electricity. It was Ninon de Enclos, who said, when observing on herself the effects of advancing age that she would be the creator of woman wrinkles on the heels of the fair sex and if the antique coquette were now alive she would positively worship the sons of science who have discovered a means of utilising "electrolysis" for the perennial preservation of beauty. According to [illegible] soap, [illegible] but to [illegible] where [illegible] tion of [illegible] epidermis [illegible] surface [illegible] of wrinkles [illegible] the operation [illegible] but only [illegible] Warranted [illegible] In the [illegible] that simple [illegible] caution to [illegible] cultivate [illegible] much as possible [illegible] to seem the [illegible] cruelly.

CEYLON MATCH [illegible]

In a Contest Between [illegible] South Bias [illegible]

[illegible] Ceylon

The [illegible] city of [illegible] county [illegible] when consumed [illegible] the same amount of cement [illegible] Nannie Ford [illegible] lady of [illegible] 20 and [illegible] south east [illegible] or west. A Goodrich of Hoosick. After her return home, [illegible] named gentleman keeping [illegible] once, and their affection grew into love and from [illegible] range engagement. [illegible] stating that their marriage place at the residence of [illegible] chester on Thursday, and was sent to Mr. Thomas [illegible] also to notify to the heart of Pittsford.

On receiving the [illegible] once sought an interview [illegible] and between sobbing [illegible] how he loved her and [illegible] ceasful the stock would [illegible] softened the heart of [illegible] she then and there consented [illegible] to her first love and [illegible] ment with the Missouri [illegible] him that her husband had [illegible] that she now loved [illegible] on receiving the [illegible] change of mind [illegible] train for Mr. Thomas' home, [illegible] interview with Miss Brown [illegible] the same person, [illegible] to be his wife.

Thinking he could [illegible] way, Goodman went to [illegible] Jackson then called [illegible] most affecting appeal, [illegible] again changed.

This was kept up for [illegible] then the other being there [illegible]

On Friday evening Mr. [illegible] an engagement to call [illegible] at supper Mr. Jackson [illegible] certificate in [illegible] Goodman arrived at the [illegible] married.

Farris experienced a [illegible] this several years ago [illegible] daughter of [illegible] four wealthy young [illegible] country and they all [illegible] ment to each of them [illegible] appear at her residence [illegible] the wedding and [illegible] much as she did the [illegible] were to be placed in a [illegible] and the one that came [illegible] her. On the day set [illegible] in a wedding suit and [illegible]

The fair name was [illegible] now doctored and the [illegible] to take place when [illegible] shocked [illegible] and after he had fallen [illegible] married him on [illegible] was drawn. He soon [illegible] the president of a college [illegible] & Nashville railroad [illegible] Louisville [illegible] ing fun [illegible]

Through Pullman [illegible] dining cars also [illegible] sleepers through to [illegible] Pacific railroad. Office [illegible] corner Washington [illegible]

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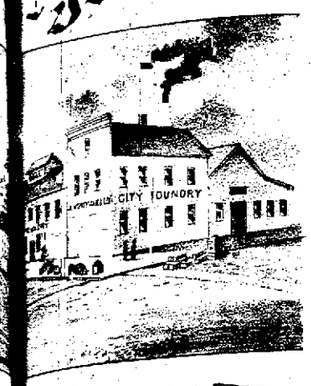

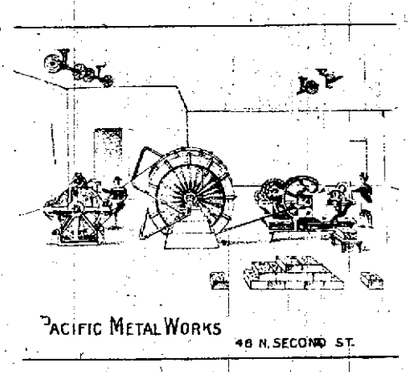

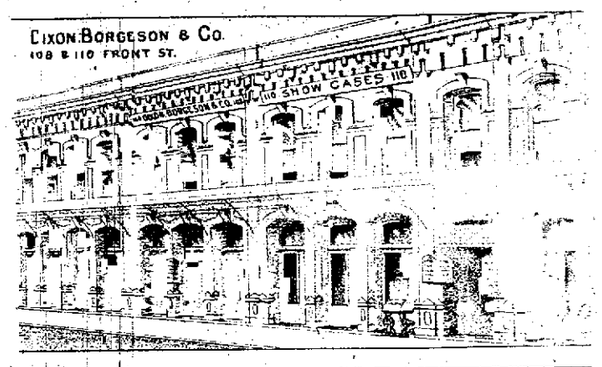

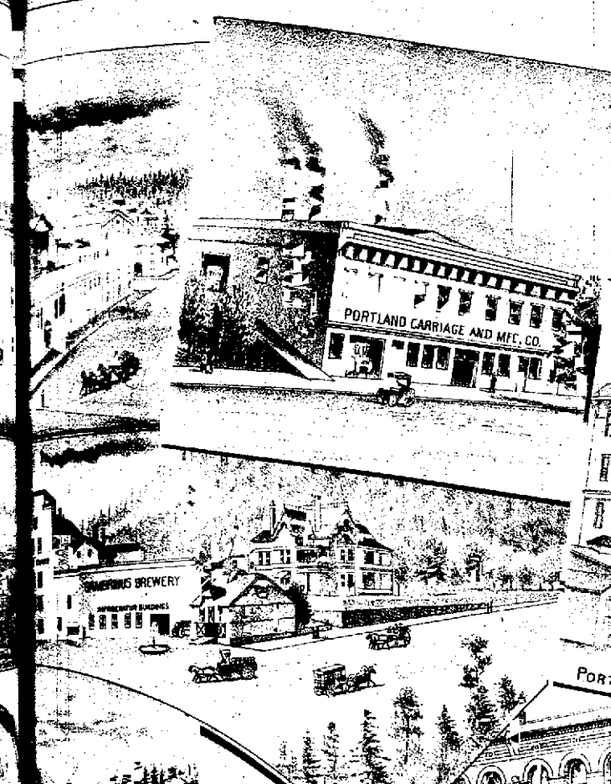

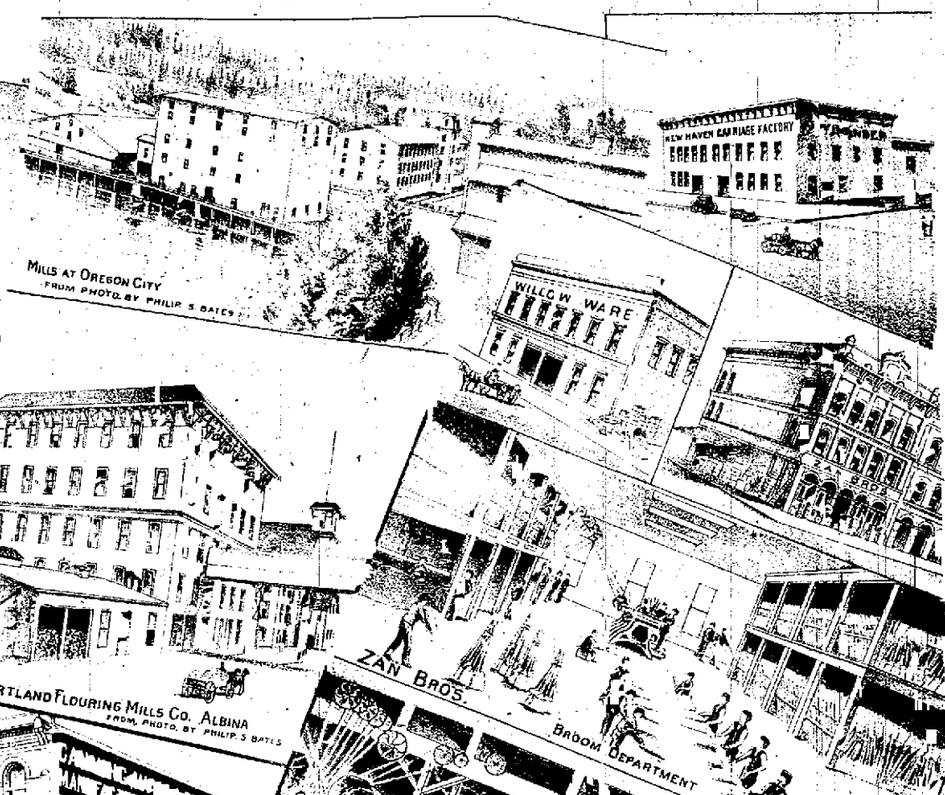

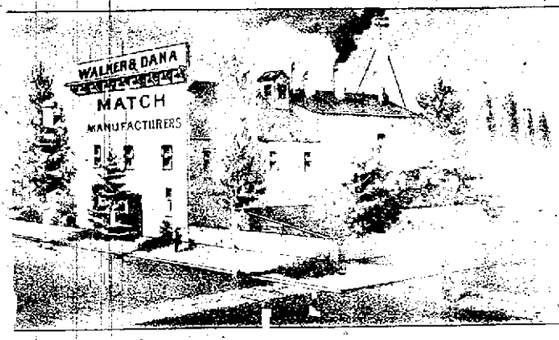

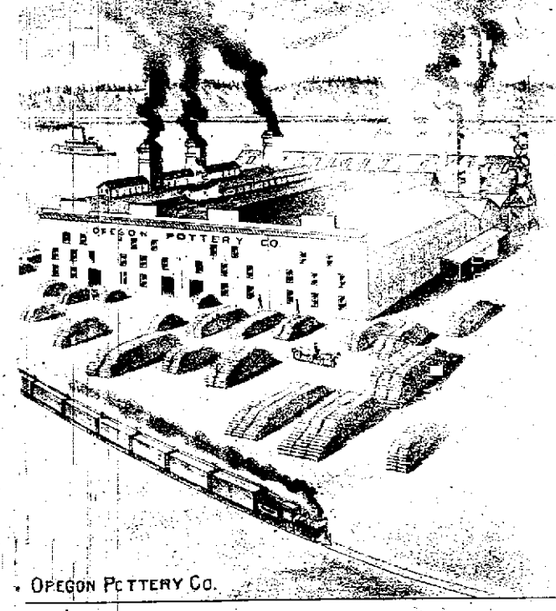

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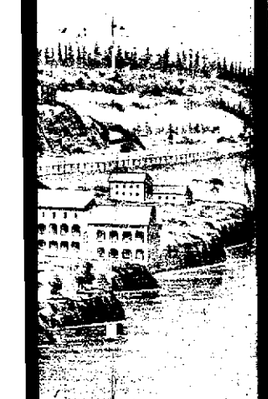

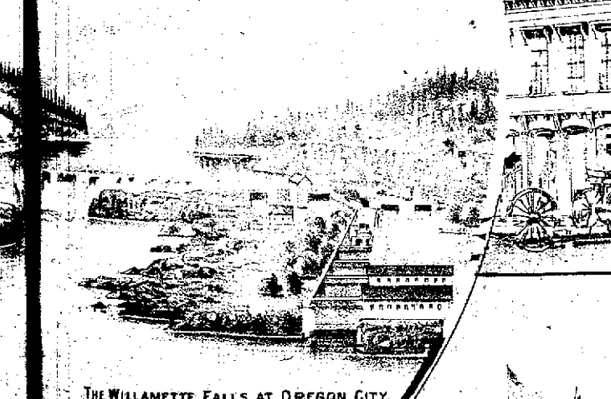

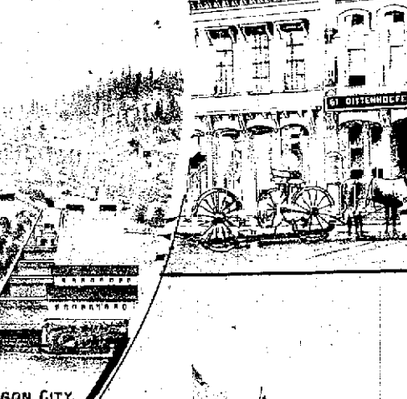

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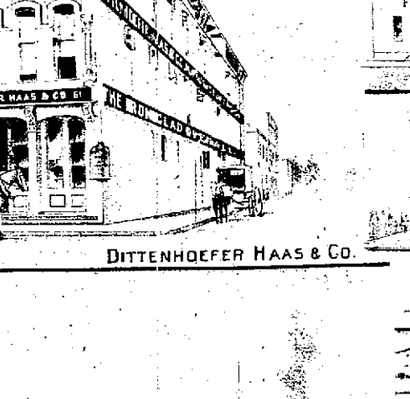

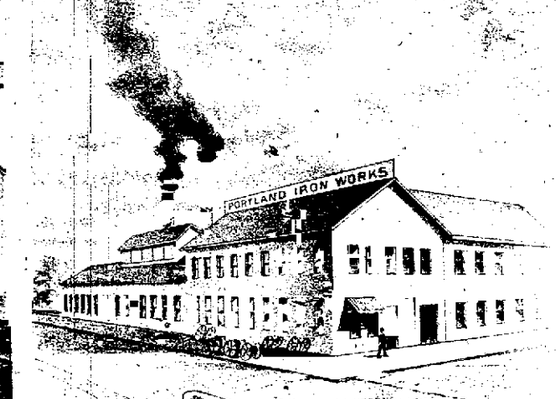

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